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INDEX TO VOLUME XXVII

TITLE AND AUTHOR

	Page
Some Unknown Early Pioneer Notables of Lancaster County. By Eleanor J. Fulton	3
Minutes of the January Meeting	13
Secretary's Annual Report	14
Treasurer's Annual Report	14
Librarian's Annual Report	15
Necrology	16
Early Lancaster County History in the Provincial Records and Archives. Read by Benj. B. Lippold	19
Minutes of the February Meeting	36
A Running Story of Lancaster County From Hazard's Register (1613 to 1835). By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.	39
Minutes of the March Meeting	71
The Peach Bottom Railway Company. By D. F. Magee, Esq.	75
Minutes of the April Meeting	85
Report of the Committee on Indoor Social. George F. K. Erisman, Chairman	87
Extracts From Moravian Diaries at Bethlehem Relating to Lancaster County. Hon. Charles I. Landis	91
Extracts From Letters Written During Revolutionary War Relating to Lancaster.	96
Revolutionary War Pensioners Living in Lancaster County in 1840. By Charles E. Kemper	98
Notes on the Revolutionary War Pensioners in Lancaster County in 1840. By H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.	99
Notes and Queries—Additional Eicholtz Paintings. By O. D. Brandenburg	102
Justice Edward Smout	102
A Benjamin Franklin Letter. By William Frederic Worner	103
Minutes of the May Meeting	104
Federal Revenues of Lancaster County, Pa., From about 1850 to Date. By C. H. Martin	107
Remarks on Andrew Ream, Revolutionary Pensioner. By Pierce Leshner	117
Minutes of the June Meeting	118
The Old Wooden Covered Bridges of the Octoraro. By D. F. Magee, Esq.	121
Jerome Bonaparte in Lancaster. By William Frederic Worner	127
Minutes of the September Meeting	129
The Survivors' Club. By Albert K. Hostetter	133
Rival Ferries Over the Susquehanna in 1787—Wright's and Anderson's. By George R. Prowell, Esq.	143
Minutes of the October Meeting	145
Historical Sketch of Rural Field Sports in Lancaster County. By Herbert H. Beck	149
Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain in Lancaster. By William Worner	161
Minutes of November Meeting	164
William Henry Harrison in Lancaster	165
Visit of Zachary Taylor to Lancaster	171
David Crockett in Lancaster	176
Gen. Sam Houston in Lancaster	178
Four Papers by William Frederic Worner.	180
Minutes of December Meeting	182
Mortuary Notices	182

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JANUARY 5, 1923

V. 27

1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

SOME UNKNOWN EARLY PIONEER NOTABLES OF
LANCASTER COUNTY

By Eleanor J. Fulton

VOL. XXVII. NO. 1.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

(Note: The names of the Officers Elected for the Ensuing Year Appear on page 13.)

LANCASTER, PA.

1923

Gift '35

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Some Unknown Early Pioneer Notables of Lancaster County.

By Eleanor J. Fulton

I have been asked to compile the data, gathered from the Colonial Records, the Penna. Archives, the Votes of the Penna. Assembly, and Statutes at Large of Penna., on the public activities of several of our Lancaster County fathers.

Those whose careers we shall try to sketch will be some of the lesser lights in our early history; some whose names have not been so well known as others, but whose services to our county have been of great value and whose activities are quite worthy of our special attention.

ANDREW CORNISH

Among those whose public careers began with the very beginning of Lancaster County is Andrew Cornish, Esq. During 1732, he was living along the Susquehanna, about five miles south of what was then known as Blue Rock. (1 Pa. A., p. 314).

The first official mention is made of him when a commission was appointed to mark out a dividing line between the upper and lower parts of Chester County, erecting the upper part into the new county of Lancaster. The Governor recommended the Board of "chuse fitt and well qualified persons for that service," and from the fact that he was one of those chosen, we infer that he had either shown some special aptitude or ability along that line or that he had had some previous experience in public service.

On May 2nd, 1729, a return was made describing the Division line minutely, and the same was read, approved and confirmed. Among the names subscribed thereto, we find the name of Andrew Cornish. (3 C. R. pp. 355 and 356).

Upon the erection of the new county, the House of Representatives proceeded accordingly to establish Courts of Judicature within the same. In the minutes of May 8th, we read that the Governor recommended the Board to consider proper persons to be appointed Justices of the Peace and to be commissioned for the offices of sheriff and coroner, and that the following persons were named for Justices, namely, John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Andrew Cornish, Thomas Edwards, Caleb Pierce, Thomas Reid and Samuel Jones, Esquires. (3 C. R., p. 358). Andrew Cornish continued to be a Justice until December 1st, 1733, when we learn that in the issuing of the new commissions for Justices the name of Andrew Cornish was left out. In the minutes of this date, we read, "It was moved and agreed that new commissioners should be forthwith issued to the same persons now acting as Judges and Justices throughout this Province and Counties, unless there should be reason for discontinuing some of them." (3 C. R., p. 531). This reason was undoubtedly disclosed in the correspondence between Governors Gordon and Ogle relating to the Cresap affair.

In the American Weekly Mercury of Oct. 7, 1731, we find that Andrew Cornish was elected a commissioner of Lancaster County.

Among the minutes of the Provincial Council of Jan. 29th, 1731, we find the very earliest petition for good roads in Lancaster County.

We read, "A petition of the Magistrates, Grand Jury and other Inhabitants of the County of Lancaster, was presented to the Board and read, setting forth that not having the Convenience of any navigable water, for bringing the Produce of their Labours to Philadelphia, they are obliged at a great expense to transport them by Land Carriage, which Burthen becomes heavier through the want of suitable Roads for Carriages to pass. That there are no public Roads leading to Philadelphia yet laid out through their County, and those in Chester County, through which they now pass, are in many places incommodious. And therefore praying that proper persons may be appointed to view and lay out a Road for the Publick Service, from the town of Lancaster till it falls in with the high Road in the County of Chester, leading to the Ferry of Schuylkill at high street, and that a review may be had of the said Publick Road in the County of Chester." The prayer of this petition was granted, and among those appointed on the committee was the subject of this sketch, Andrew Cornish. (3 C. R., p. 394).

During the early part of the year 1732, considerable correspondence passed between Governor Ogle of Maryland, and Governor Gordon of Pennsylvania, concerning Cornish in his administration of justice in the case of a certain Thomas Cresap who lived on the west side of the Susquehanna in Baltimore County, who complained of violence done him by certain inhabitants on the east side of the river. (1 A., p. 211). Governor Ogle severely criticizes Cornish for his attitude toward Cresap, and condemns him for denying him justice. (1 A., p. 313). Governor Gordon, on the other hand, defends Cornish, stating that "on the complaint made to him of a Breach of the Peace, he issued his Warrant, caused the accused Persons to be brought before him and bound them over to the County Court," where "they were indicted, convicted and fined for this Assault." (1 A., p. 314).

Then are recorded the depositions of John Emerson and Cornelius Comages of July 12th, and April 2nd, 1733, respectively. (1 A., pp. 396, 397 and 398), taken by Andrew Cornish, in which the character and lawlessness of Cresap are clearly seen.

However, after this time, we lose sight of Cornish in any public service.

The commission of Andrew Cornish as Justice of the Peace continuing from May 8th, 1729 to October 27th, 1733, would seem to indicate that they ran about four years in those days.

JOHN EMERSON, ESQ.

John Emerson has the distinction of being one of the first attorneys at the Lancaster County Bar. This record is found on page 151, Lancaster Rules of Court, 1729.

In 1734, his residence was on the east side of the Susquehanna river (1 A., p. 525), and he was the owner of the ferry at Blue Rock. (1 A., p. 413, and 4 C. R., p. 105).

It is possible, however, that he may have recently moved into Lancaster County, as there is mention made of a John Emerson, of the City of Philadelphia, gent., who, on July 12th, 1733, gives deposition that he being at the home of a James Patterson, in the County of Lancaster, and learning of the seizure of one of Patterson's servants, by Thomas Cresap, on the west side of the river, was prevailed upon to go to Cresap's house and inquire the reason for his conduct. (1 Pa. Archives, pp. 396 and 397).

Emerson must have been a man of high character or of amiable qualities, for even Cresap made the remark that he did not consider him a rogue like the rest of them on the east side of the river. "but

hoped he should have fifty pounds for said Emerson's head as he was to have for Samuel Blunston and the rest of the Rogues." (1 A., p. 413).

In a letter written by Samuel Blunston to Governor Penn., January 20th, 1734, he tells of Emerson going over the river with John Wright, the Sheriff, and others to arrest Cresap—the errand was an unsuccessful one, for Cresap escaped. (1 A., p. 411).

When the General Assembly of Pennsylvania met, October 14th, 1734, John Emerson was one of the representatives from Lancaster County. (3 V., p. 219). He served but the one term. During this time, he attained to a certain degree of prominence. On January 23rd, 1735, he moves in the House that Lancaster County be relieved of paying duties on rum which they distill of their own fruit. (3 V., p. 227).

On January 25th, he was on a committee appointed to wait upon the Governor and acquaint him with the fact that the House hears of the Counterfeiters, and urges him to give speedy directions for a speedy prosecution of said offenders, according to law. (3 V., p. 229).

On November 27th, it was moved that some provision be made to the laws now in being for the further regulation of waifs, strays, etc., within the Province, and after some debate it was ordered that a committee be appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose. John Emerson was chosen a member of this committee. (3 V., p. 232).

In a letter written by Governor Ogle to Governor Gordon, June 15th, 1735, he accuses Emerson of waylaying a Constable of Baltimore County, and assisted by three or four more, armed with swords and firearms, taking him prisoner and carrying him over the Susquehanna to the Lancaster County jail, where he kept him in a neglected condition for some time. The only pretext that Emerson had in taking this action was that the Constable was serving a "Precept upon one Minshall, whom the Gentlemen of Pennsylvania will have, right or wrong, to be in their Province." (1 A., p. 444).

The communication following, between Governors Gordon and Ogle, June 25th, 1735, condemned, in no uncertain terms, the violence of Cresap, stating that it was he "who very lately sent out a Negro Man armed with a Cutlass and pistols, to take Mr. Emerson, whom you mention, Dead or Alive, for which the Negro was to have twenty pounds reward, as he himself has acknowledged before several Witnesses, the same Negro had some time before taken away and staved to pieces Mr. Emerson's Flatt, but failing in this horrid attempt he was taken and committed to Goal, where he continues so hardened as still to threaten, if he obtains his liberty, to destroy Mr. Emerson and burn his House." (1 A., pp. 448 and 449).

On September 15th, 1735, it was ordered that William Webb and John Emerson wait upon the Governor and acquaint him that the House is met and ready for business. (3 V., p. 240).

No further mention is made of John Emerson's activities in our annals, and we later notice in the minutes of the Council of November 24th, 1736, that John Emerson is mentioned as Deceased. (4 C. R., p. 105).

ANDREW GALBRAITH, ESQ.

The first coroner of Lancaster County was Andrew Galbreath. The appointment was made immediately upon the erection of the county on May 8th, 1729. (3 C. R., p. 359).

On October 14th, 1731, we find him sitting with the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, as one of the representatives from Lancaster County, having defeated either John Wright or George Stuart. (3 V., p. 166).

Year after year, for eight terms, he was re-elected to the House until 1739, when there was an almost complete change in the personnel John Wright alone retaining his seat. (Do., pp. 183, 195, 219, 246, 285, 300, 319 and 352).

On August 1st, 1731, Andrew Galbreath and the other members from Lancaster County were added to the Committee for auditing and settling the accounts of the Loan Office and other public accounts. (Do., p. 175).

On January 17th, 1734, he was appointed on a committee to carry a bill to the Governor for confirming the repeal of certain laws within the Province. (Do., p. 205).

On October 15th, the day after the opening session of the Assembly of the Governor for confirming the repeal of certain laws within the Province. (Do., p. 206).

On October 15th, the day after the opening session of the Assembly of 1734, the address of the Governor was again read, paragraph by paragraph, and debated, and a committee including Andrew Galbreath was ordered to answer the same. (3 V., p. 220).

Again on October 18th, he was appointed on a committee to wait upon the Governor, and present to him his speech engrossed, in the name and behalf of the House. (Do., p. 223).

March 25th, 1735 sees him on a committee to fix the price of ferriage over the Susquehanna. (Do., p. 232), and on September 19th, it is recorded that he received one pound for examining the Susquehanna ferries. (Do., p. 245 and Lanc. Co. Chron.).

On January 13th, 1736, he is again on a committee to investigate the ferries (do., p. 248), and on the 20th of the month, he is appointed to help regulate them. (Do., p. 251).

In September 1736, Andrew Galbreath is one of four to sign a report to the Council concerning the disturbances on the west side of the Susquehanna. (4 C. R., pp. 63-69).

In the minutes of the Provincial Council of January 25th, 1737, we read the following: "The President representing to the Board the Necessity of making an Addition to the Commission of the Peace of the County of Lancaster, some of those named in the last one being dead, others removed, and several parts of the County being entirely unprovided, a new Commission is ordered to be issued, forthwith, and the following Persons are thought proper to be assigned Justices, to wit John Wright, Tobias Hendricks, Samuel Blunston, Thomas Edwards, Samuel Jones, Andrew Galbreath, Edward Smout, Derick Updegraaf, Mark Evans, John Caldwell, James Whitehill and Emanuel Carpenter. (4 C. R., p. 152).

On November 22nd, 1738 and then again on April 4th, 1741, he was recommissioned Justice of the Peace. (4 C. R., pp. 313, 483).

We see from the dates of these commissions that the length of the term of a Justice at that time varied considerably.

Eight terms as an Assemblyman, and three terms as a Justice of the Peace establishes Andrew Galbreath as quite a notable personage.

JOHN MUSGRAVE

John Musgrave, the subject of this sketch, was a resident of the township of Strasburg, according to the Pennsylvania Gazette of May 27th, 1736.

Some of the honor and responsibility of surveying and laying off the upper part of Chester County and forming the new county of Lancaster was given to him when he was appointed on the commission ordered for that purpose. (3 C., p. 345).

On May 2nd, we see his name subscribed to the report of this commission to the Assembly. (3 C. R., p. 356).

In 1730 he was elected to the Pennsylvania Assembly, defeating either James Mitchell or Thomas Read. (3 V., p. 124).

The citizens along the Conestoga Creek having complained of Atkinson's mill dam, according to the minutes of January 7th, 1731, John Musgrave was ordered to view the same. (Do., p. 129).

On January 25th, of the same year, he was appointed on a committee of five, of which John Wright was chairman, to bring in a bill on certain resolutions preventing commissioners from encroaching on the Judiciary. It happened that on the preceding day, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole in order more fully to consider the representation of Magistrates of the city and County of Philadelphia. The minutes of the 25th, tell us that the committee after consideration agree on the following resolutions:

(1) That commissioners and treasurers of the several counties shall lay their accounts annually before the Justices of the Peace and Grand Jury of their respective counties.

(2) That one assessor shall be annually chosen out of the next two adjacent townships in each county to be elected by inhabitants of each township alternately and one out of each ward of the city of Philadelphia.

(3) The County Treasurer shall be annually chosen in the same manner, at the same time commissioners are, and that no commissioner shall serve over three years successively. (3 V., p. 140).

On August 6th, we see that he is on a committee to report to the Governor that the Assembly does not know of any more powerful law they can pass as to the selling of rum. (Do., p. 157).

In the Autumn, he was re-elected to the Assembly. (3 V., p. 166).

On November 27th, John Musgrave was on a committee to take a bill for reviving and continuing the Courts of Judicature to the Governor for his signature. (Do., p. 170).

In the minutes of January 11th, 1732, we read: "A motion was made that a bill be brought in to inflict the pain of death on such persons as shall be legally convicted of horse-stealing and shop lifting in regard to the great and enormous frequency of those offenses." After some debate it was resolved in the affirmative, and a committee of three, of which John Musgrave was one, was appointed to bring in a bill for that purpose. (Do., p. 171).

On January 15th, "the House resumed consideration of the bill for the amendment of the law punishing Grand and Petit larceny; and after debate it was committed to Kearsley Allen, and Musgrave." (Do., p. 172).

On the same day, he was put on a committee to take a bill to the Governor repealing Hemp bounty. (Do., p. 172).

On August 1st, 1732, the Assembly ordered the Lancaster County members, consisting of John Kyle, Andrew Galbreath, John Musgrave and Thomas Edwards, to be joined to the committee for auditing and settling the accounts of the Loan Office and other public accounts. (Do., p. 175).

After serving these two terms in the State Legislature, nothing more is known of him, and he probably retired to private life.

JOSHUA LOW

Joshua Low is the second coroner for Lancaster County, being elected and appointed on the 4th of October, 1729, Andrew Galbreath the first coroner being appointed and commissioned without being elected, at the time of the erection of Lancaster County. Low, at this election, defeats John Mitchell, as he also does at the next election, October 3rd, 1730. (3 C. R. pp. 370, 359 and 387).

Perhaps one of the most dramatic happenings during his tenure of office is described in his return of the inquest on three Delaware Indians murdered by a squaw in Dorsey township, Lancaster County. This report is dated August 28, 1730, and is as follows:

"THIS INQUISITION, Indented and Taken in ye Township of Dorsey in ye County aforesaid in ye Province of Pensilvania Before Joshua Low,

Coroner for our Sovereign Lord ye King, and for ye said County on ye View of ye Bodys of Three Indians, two men and One Woman, there in a Certain Run lying dead by ye Oaths of John Postlewait, Jonas Davenport, Patrick Campbell, John Williams, Rice Price, John MakCurry, John Galbreth, David Campbell, John Taylor, William Hays, Patrick Hays, Christopher Vanlaer, John Carr, Thomas Hill, William White and Alexander E. Hutchison, good and lawfull men of ye said County, who being Charged on their Said qualification to Enquire how ye said Indians came to their End, do say that according to several Circumstances their being no Evidence the Said Indians were feloniously killed and murdered, their appearing in Every One of their heads, One mortall wound (To Viz.) in ye Woman One Mortall wound in ye left Side of her head like a Cut with a Small Ax or Tom Hock, and One of ye men a Cut or great bruise in ye left Side of ye head on his Temple, and ye Other man a bruise in ye Schull in ye forepart of his head, and a large cut in ye left Side of his head near ye Eye, and they were wrapped up in their Shrouds or Blanketts, and buried in ye Said Run and covered with some logs, Earth and Stones, and by ye Bodys Being So much putrified and Decayed we Suppose ye may have been murdered as aforesaid ye Space of three months, But who ye were or of what Nation they were this Inquisition finds not, nor Can we find any Reason or Grounds to Charge any Christians or White people with ye said murder, nor can we find any to affix ye Said murder, on in Testimony wherof ye said Coroner as well as ye said Jury have hereunto Set their hands and Sealls this Twenty-Eight day of August in ye fourth year of ye Reign of our Sovereign Lord George ye Second King Over Great Britain, and, in ye year of Our Lord Christ One Thousand Seven Hundred and Thirty."

Then follow the signatures of those persons whose names have been given, and the conclusion follows:

We Ye Chief of ye Conosstouges and Conoys Indians, having been along with the Christians or White people, Do say we are of ye Same mind as above Said and Well are Satisfied with what is Done By ye Christians, on this account As Witness our hands ye 29th of August, Annoqe Dominy, 1730.

CAPT. CIVILITY — his mark. TAYSHAH — his mark. OILO-WAY — his X mark. POWAY BAYTO — his X mark. Vera Est Copia.
JOSHUA LOW, Coroner.

Then follows a communication from Joshua Low to the Governor, as follows:

Sir:—

5th Sept., 1730

The day afftar the Date of my Last To the Governor, I heard a fresh Reportt of the Indians being found Dead, on which I went up toward the head of Swattarro Creek where I had a full account of the afare, tho' they wear 5 and 6 miles from whear ye Indians Tould us, I therefore Came Doune and gott seavrell Indians and Christians along and went to the place and Thear found The bodeys of three Indians, one young woman as apared by her hand, one of which was whole, and men as plainly apared were found a saddle, a pistell, a knife, some beads and shells, with some othar small Things, by all which the Indians said they wear Delawares, wee also had acct that Thear was none wanting of ye five Nations, however I and some othars was very Desirous To Discover who they wear and from whence They Came, and who had Done ye murdar, I heard thear was 3 Tuskarorows wanting, so I went up to Pechston To Enquire whear I had the oportunity To hear by Patriek Boyd who was Coming Doune from Opressa Toun, That an ould Delawar man Calcd Oppenella, belonging to Aungaluta a toun near Opressa, and his Squaws and his sone a young man and his Daughter, a girl about 14 years ould, Came Doune with a large bundell of fine ffurr, and some time afftar ye Squaw Came home and tould a man that she had a mind for that he might marey her, for she had Dis-

patched her ould husband, and to prove it shewed him her husband's arme belts and a large neck belt of wampum, Pettar Basalion and Pettar Sherffe being present when Boyd gave me the above account; Pettar Shearfe said that about ye midle of May Last thear Came to his house the above named Indian his Squaw and Children, with said furr and sadle, but no horse, they went ovar the Rivar and the 3rd Day afftar the Squaw Came back with The same bundell of flur and Pettar asked whear her husband was she answered he was gone but he Charged her that she had killed him, which she very faintly denyed, so he bott the furr from her, and she Returned towards home, so that we are now all satisfyed that the ould man, his sone and daughtar was muredred by his squaw, thou may see by the Copy of the Inquisition what Care was Taken, the Indians genarely Expressed very great satisfaction with what was Done, and wear willing and forward to joyne in signeing with us a plan, it was carefully Interpretted to them, I would have sent To ouar Governor but have had an actt that he is gone to New Yorke and will not Returne in Less than 3 weeks so I thought it my Duty To acquaint Thee how far I have acted, which I hope will be Content. I am Thy Reall wellwishar and Redy To Serve my Countarey in aney Thing in my powar.

Lond, 5 7 mo, 1730.

JOSHUA LOWE

P. S. — If I hear aney more shall acquaint thee of it, but P. Basalion hath proimised to Come and give thee a full account, he hath been very servisable in This affare. Thear just now Came an Indian to see the pistell, yt wee found and immediatly sd it was Opanella's pistell, all wch Confermeth me in my sd opinion.

Direction — "To James Logan, Esq. In Philadelphia, These present." (1 Pa. Archives, pp. 267 - 269).

The minutes of the Assembly of August 12th, 1731, show that Joshua Low's bill for this Inquest on the three Indians at Swatara excessive, and payment was refused. (3 V., p. 164).

We see that in the election of 1731, for coroner, Low was opposed by Edward Smout, but Low was the successful candidate. (3 C., 416).

Again in the fall of 1732, he had a competitor—this time, it is Samuel Bethel, but Lowe wins the election. (Do., 465).

In a deposition of Joshua Low made in this year, we see that he is of the Quaker faith, and has been employed for several years in laying the public taxes for Lancaster County. This deposition is as follows:

"Joshua Lowe, of the County of Lancaster, In the Province of Pennsylvania, Yeoman, Being one of the People called Quakers, on his solemn Affirmation, According to Law, saith, that having been Employed for several Years in raising and Levying the public Taxes of the County, and making the Duplicates for the same. It plainly appears by the said Duplicates, that there are Upwards of four Hundred Inhabitants within the said county who have paid Taxes in the said County, and always acknowledged themselves Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who live to the Southward of John Low and Thomas Cressop.

JOSA. LOWE

"Which Affirmation aforesaid was taken at Hempfield, in the County of Lancaster aforesaid, this 29th Day of December, 1732, before us, John Wright and Samuel Blunston, Esqrs., two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County."

JNO. WRIGHT
SA. BLUNSTON

(1 A., p. 363)

Indorsed — Afft. Josha Low.

The returns of the election of the fall of 1733, show that Joshua Lowe and Samuel Bethwell were on the ticket for the office of Coroner, and that Lowe was elected. (3 C., p. 521).

Again in '34, Lowe is opposed by Bethwell, but wins out. (3 C. R., p. 575).



For some reason or other, Joshua Lowe was not a candidate in 1735, but did run again in '36, opposed by William Caldwell, the defeated candidate of the preceding year, and was successful. (4 C. R., p. 86).

Then we see that his name is not on the ticket in '37, (4 C. R., p. 247), but he comes on top again in '38, opposed by his old enemy, William Caldwell. (4 C., p. 309).

Lowe must certainly have liked the job of Coroner, for he again runs the next year, opposed by James Rudy, and is again commissioned. (4 C. R., pp. 352 and 353).

It seems that in the election of '40 and '41, he is unopposed, the field being left clear for him, and he is recommissioned for the eleventh time. (4 C. R., pp. 469-500). We deem he served his county well.

THOMAS EWING

The public career of Thomas Ewing begins when he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, in the fall of 1739 ("Votes of Assembly," p. 352.)

It was in the capacity as an Assemblyman, for two terms, that he served Lancaster County. The term at that time was of one year duration. October 14th, 1740, he was elected for his second term, but we see that when the session of 1741 met, he was succeeded by Samuel Blunston. (3 V. pp. 424, 444).

In the Assembly, he served on several important committees. On January 11th, he was appointed on a Committee to draw a bill for making overseers of the poor the collectors of the duty on felons (3 V., 363).

Three times during his term of service, he was on committees instructed to draft answers to the Governor's messages. On July 29th, 1740 (3 V. p. 395) in answer to the message of Governor Thomas, asking that the Legislature appropriate sufficient funds "to make a Provision of vituals, Transports and all other Necessaries agreeable to His Majestie's just expectations for the Troops to be raised in this Province". (4 C. R. p. 431) the committee replied that though they wished "to demonstrate their obedience to their Sovereign King George," and "willing to give ample Testimony of the Loyalty and sincere Affection of his loving Subjects within this province," yet "several difficulties occurred to Us whilst that matter was under our Consideration—the Publick Accounts were then unsettled and it was then unknown what money remained in the Treasury," besides, many persons in the province being deprived of the assistance of their servants because of their enlisting in the service of the Crown and "put under the greatest difficulties"—the farmer "to secure what he had already sown, and to cultivate and to sow what is absolutely necessary to subsist on another year, and the tradesman "to carry on his Trade and Business—all owing to the Caprice of the Servant & Will of an Officer, under Pretence of serving the Crown, when any greater disservice could be done it "causes them to decide that it would be inconsistent with the duty they owe to the Crown and the trust reposed in them by their country, if they should give any money without first seeking for redress" (4 C. R., pp. 435, 438.)

On August 1st, 1740, Thomas Ewing was appointed on a committee to wait upon the Governor and inform him that the Assembly will furnish such sums for the accomodation of the Indians during their stay at the Treaty as are necessary and usual (3 V. p. 397.)

On August 5th, he was again appointed on a committee to frame an answer to the message of the Governor (3 V. p. 402). This answer is very long and full, censuring the Governor for his persistent misunderstanding of the attitude taken by the Assembly, and still expressing their

grievance of labor shortage because of the enlisting of so many servants in the province, concluding that they may make humble suit to the Crown for that redress they are denied by the Governor (4 C. R., 450-459), (3 V. p. 402.)

The minutes of Sept. 2nd, 1740, show that he was again on a committee to carry the message of the Assembly to the Governor (3 V. p. 422.)

Shortly after his re-election to the Assembly, he was appointed on the committee on grievances. This minute was dated Oct. 16th, 1740. The ancient usage of appointing a committee of grievances at the first meeting of the Assembly which had been for some time discontinued, it was now moved, should be revived (3 V. 425).

On June 2nd, "the House resumed consideration of the report of the committee of grievances relating to servants, and resolved that the same be agreed to by the Assembly and ordered that orders be issued under the hand of the Speaker directed to Treasurer or Trustees of loan office of the several sums allowed each master" and on the committee appointed to pay the masters of Lancaster County for the loss of their servants was Thomas Ewing. These orders were signed June 3rd, 1741, and the amount paid the Lancaster County masters for eleven servants was L 103--14s--10d. (3 V. p. 431.)

THOMAS LINDLEY

Thomas Lindley began his public career, November 22, 1738, as a Justice of the Peace. (4 C. R., p. 313).

When the Assembly of Pennsylvania met October 15th, 1739, Lindley, John Wright, Thomas Ewing and Thomas Edwards were the representatives from Lancaster County. (3 V., p. 352).

In the autumn of 1740, he was again elected (3 V., p. 424), and re-elected 1741-42 and '43. (Do., pp. 444, 497 and 535).

On August 1st, we see that he and Thomas Ewing are appointed on a committee to inform the Governor that the Assembly has ordered the Treasurer of the Province to furnish such sums for the accomodation of the Indians during their stay at the Treaty as are necessary and usual. (3 V., p. 397).

On October 14th, 1740, Lindley with three others were ordered to wait upon the Governor and acquaint him that the House is met and chosen a Speaker. (3 V., p. 424).

On February 21st, 1741, a report was made by the committee on Grievances stating that application had been made by many inhabitants of the Province, complaining that their servants had been enlisted and carried out of the country without their consent. Then the House ordered that four additional members, and the list included Thomas Lindley, be added to the committee, and that they inquire into the number of servants so taken away and from whom, and that they make report upon what is best to be done. (3 V., p. 428).

On June 3rd, 1741, Thomas Lindley and Thomas Ewing were appointed to pay the masters of Lancaster County for their eleven servants the amount of 103 £, 48 s, 10 d. (3 V., p. 431).

On October 14th, 1741, he was one of the usual committee appointed to inform the Governor that the Assembly has met. (Do., p. 444).

The minutes of August 6th, 1743, tell us that he is on a committee of five to settle incidental accounts for the year. (Do., p. 525).

On August 10th, 1743, we see that he is a new Trustee of the General Loan Office. (Do., p. 526).

Lindley died sometime between the election and the opening of the Assembly of October, 1743 (Do., p. 536), and Samuel Blunston was chosen in his stead. (Do., p. 539).

JAMES GALBREATH

The minutes of the Provincial Council of October 4th, 1736, show that James Galbreath was on the ticket for the office of Sheriff, but was defeated by Samuel Smith. (4 C., p. 86).

Again, according to the minutes of October 4th, 1738, he was defeated; this time by Robert Buchanan. (4 C. R., p. 399). Several years later, however, he is more fortunate, for on October 4th, 1742, he is given the commission of Sheriff (4 C. R., p. 602), and is recommissioned on October 4th, 1743. (Do., p. 669).

The "Votes of Assembly" give the record of some irregularity on the part of James Galbreath after the death of Thomas Lindley. On November 14th, 1743, Lindley having died, Sheriff Galbreath made return of writ for election of a new man in his place, and when the report was read it was found illegal. (3 V., p. 537). In the minutes of November 15th, it appears that the Sheriff had assumed the responsibility of being the sole judge of the election without having inspectors. (Do., p. 537). On November 16th, he was called before the Assembly and admonished by the Speaker (Do., p. 537), and he pleads that he did not know the law. (Do., p. 538). He then made a correct return and Blunston was found to be elected (3 V., p. 538, and also Lancaster Co. Chronology). The Sheriff then acknowledges the error and pledges greater care in the future. (3 V., p. 539).

Minutes of January Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Jan. 5, 1923.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated meeting for January, this evening in the auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building at the usual hour, seven-thirty. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. officiated. All officers were present.

The monthly reports were submitted, but the reading of them was omitted except that of the Librarian. The Librarian's report showed the following gifts and exchanges for the month: Buletin—New York Public Library, Volume 4, Number 7; Paper read before Franklin Historical Society; Wisconsin Magazine of History, Volume 6, Number 2; Monthly Bulletin of Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Technical Book Review Index issued by Carnegie Library, Pittsburgh; Bulletin of Grand Rapids Public Library; American Catholic Historical Society Magazine; Bound Volume—Bureau of American Ethnology; "The Spirit of America," a brochure issued by the Old Colony Trust Company containing the Flag Day Proclamation by Calvin Coolidge and other historical essays, presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; A Genealogy of the Hoskins Family of Chester County, presented by Joseph Addison Hoskins, Summerville, North Carolina; A fine large map of Lancaster City, donor unknown; A large leather cover presumably for a Bible, from William Z. Roy; A similar one handsomely tooled, from Frank Hepting, both of these presented through Mr. A. K. Hostetter. The report was accepted as read and a vote of thanks extended to all donors.

The following new members were elected: L. M. Cooper, East End Avenue; William E. Crist, Editor, Daily News, Columbia; M. G. Espenshade, Lancaster R. F. D. 3, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Mary C. Faegley, 551 North Duke Street; Miss Gertrude Hackman, Neffsville, Pennsylvania; Fred L. Homsher, Strasburg, Pennsylvania. There was one new applicant for membership.

The Annual Reports of the Secretary and the Treasurer were read by these officers and submitted for publication in the January pamphlet.

This being the time for the annual election of officers, the Secretary was called upon to cast the ballot which had been nominated at the December meeting. This resulted in the election of the following: President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Vice-Presidents, Hon. Charles I. Landis; Professor Herbert H. Beck; Recording Secretary, Miss Adelene B. Spindler; Assistant Recording Secretary, John L. Summy; Corresponding Secretary, William F. Worner; Treasurer, Albert K. Hostetter; Librarian, William F. Worner. The Executive Committee—D. F. Magee, Esq.; I. C. Arnold, Esq.; George F. K. Erisman, D. B. Landis; Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter; Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb; Mrs. Albert K. Hostetter; Hon. John H. Landis; L. B. Herr; M. G. Weaver.

The President appointed I. C. Arnold, D. F. Magee, and Professor H. H. Beck, auditors to audit the Treasurer's accounts.

D. F. Magee, Chairman of the Committee to regulate the annual dues, submitted his report, which recommended that the annual dues be fixed at two dollars payable when elected and regularly each January thereafter.

The paper for the evening was written and read by Miss Eleanor Fulton, entitled Some Unknown Early Pioneer Notables of Lancaster County. An interesting discussion followed. The Society adjourned at the usual hour.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

Secretary's Annual Report

5 January, 1923.

To the Officers and Members of the
Lancaster County Historical Society.

In reviewing the accomplishments and progress of the Historical Society during the year just ended, the Lancaster County Historical Society can be justly encouraged. The historical papers, of which one and sometimes two were presented at each regular meeting, were of an unusually high order and add greatly to our records. The numerous orders for these records prove how highly they are valued not only by members of the Society but by many not in any way connected with it.

During the year there were ten stated meetings and one special meeting of the Society with several meetings of the Executive Committee. There was also a special pilgrimage to Churchtown, by invitation, to take part in the sesqui-centennial celebration of the organization of the Welsh Episcopal Church at that place. The paper for this occasion was written and read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., President of the Society. The indoor social was omitted this year.

There was a large number of new members added to our roster, and a very large number of members and friends who have signified their willingness to assist and who have assisted materially when called upon, in some of the work which the Society has undertaken and expects to undertake in the near future. This has been a very encouraging feature of the year's work.

The Society received as gifts along the line of its historical work, several lantern slides of Lancaster and Lancaster County, illustrating its early history. In order to make them of practical value a stereopticon lantern and also a screen were presented. The advantage of this has no limitation.

We are probably nearer, by a year, at least, a new home. It looks now as if we had something encouraging to look forward to. Prospects along this line seem somewhat brighter. Harmony, good team work, and co-operation, which are very much in evidence, produce wonders and these are some of our working force for a very active new year.

Treasurers Annual Report

Report of the Treasurer of the Lancaster County Historical Society for the year ending January 1, 1923.

Balance on hand, January 1, 1922	\$ 213.52
Amount received from County Treasurer	200.00
Amount received from sale of waste paper	17.62
Amount received from sale of pamphlets	10.07
Amount received for interest on \$2200.00 Liberty bonds	93.50
Amount received from Kerfoot-Armstrong Annuity Interest from Oct. 14, 1920 to Oct. 1, 1921	288.33
Interest from Oct. 1, 1921 to Oct. 1, 1922	300.00
Amount received from Membership dues	692.00
Total Receipts	\$1815.04
Expenditures	
Paper hanging	\$5.00
Rent to Oct. 1, 1922	45.00
Printing and Mailing	648.42
State Federation dues	2.00
Postage	15.76
Engraving	4.27
Librarians use	10.00
Drayage	4.00
P. O. Box rent	6.35
I. N. Miller & Son, Bal. due on marker	243.93
Balance in Treasury	\$30.31
Total	\$1815.04

The Treasurer also acknowledges the custody of the following described investments to wit:—

\$2200. par value, 4th U. S. Liberty Loan Bonds and interest bearing certificates of deposit for Bernarda Hood Black's donation (with interest) for \$312. also one for \$3.12 bring a donation from M. Agnes Martin. The certificate for \$100. for the Porter donation referred to in last report was used in part payment of the Drumore Marker.

Respectfully submitted,

A. K. HOSTETTER, Treasurer.

The Treasurer's accounts were duly audited and found to be correct.

Librarian's Annual Report.

During the year 1922, the usual exchanges, about a score in number, have been regularly received and placed in the library of the society. There have also been a considerable number of donations of books, pamphlets, pictures, relics of various kinds and things of an historical nature generally.

The Society's all too meagre collection of photographs was greatly enhanced by the unique and splendid folio of photographs of "Old Lancaster" collected, compiled and annotated by the late George M. Steinman, president of the Lancaster County Historical Society for many years. This wonderful album of photographs of historic scenes and buildings in Lancaster county—the only one of its kind in existence—was presented to the society by Mr. George S. Franklin, nephew of the late George M. Steinman. Miss Virginia B. Clark presented an old reel which is a valuable addition to our collection of spinning wheels. To Miss Margaret S. Goeble is due the hearty thanks of all the members for presenting to the society two band boxes, one of which is very old and much sought after by antique dealers. This gives one a faint idea of its value. The society can be considered fortunate in acquiring this treasure.

The year 1922 marked an improvement in the society's arrangement of its growing and varied collection. A special room was established on the third floor of the A. Herr Smith Memorial Building, as a temporary museum. To this room were transferred the pictures, relics and curios, which heretofore crowded the rooms in which the books were kept. It is to be hoped that more persons will in the future contribute to the society relics, curios and things of an historical nature now that a museum has been established.

The Lancaster County Historical Society is badly in need of a home—a fireproof structure that it can call its own. This need is becoming more apparent each year. Our present (rented) quarters are wholly inadequate and not at all adapted to our requirements. We have no suitable place in which to exhibit the curios and relics which our good friends have presented to us. Our library is not accessible to our members and the public generally—a situation which is deplorable to say the least. This state of affairs ought not to be permitted to continue much longer.

Fifty thousand dollars would build a fireproof replica of the old court house that stood in Penn square. The first floor of such a structure could be used as an assembly hall and library combined. The second floor would contain the museum in which there could be placed the fine old portraits, historic old furniture, priceless relics and curios that the society would acquire as soon as it secures a fireproof structure in which to house them. Many of these treasures that can never be replaced are being taken out of Lancaster and placed in museums elsewhere. Most of the people will not bequeath such priceless treasures to us simply because we have no fireproof building in which to house them. Such is the trying situation that confronts our society today.

Here we are an organization more than twenty five years of age with no more prospect of a home than when we were first established.

Surely among a membership such as this society prides itself in, which includes the finest old families and richest sons of Lancaster county there must be some one endowed with sufficient civic pride to come forward at this crucial time and present the society with a lot of ground upon which to erect a fireproof replica of the old courthouse. And I know of no better way of perpetuating the name of agood old Lancaster county family than by erecting such a building. Such a structure could take the form of a memorial. To it posterity would point with pride. On enduring marble could be inscribed

The "John Doe" Memorial Building of

The Lancaster County Historical Society.

Who will erect for Lancaster County such a building as Henry C. Mercer has donated to Bucks County?

Members and friends this is your society. It belongs to every man and woman in Lancaster County. What will you do to hasten the realization of this project?

Surely in the richest agricultural county in the whole United States there must be 5 men and women who are willing to contribute ten thousand dollars each to provide a home for the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Very respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM FREDERIC WORNER.

Necrology

HARRY H. SHENCK

Died June 24, 1922 at his home in Manhelm, death being due to pneumonia.

He was a son of the late Abraham H. and Ellen Shenck of Salunga. He is survived by his mother, his wife, one son, Daniel, one brother, Frank, of Landisville and three sisters viz: Mrs. J. Lloyd Hartman of Mifflintown, Pa., Mrs. Walter Schofield of Pottstown, Pa. and Mrs. Merrill Brugh of Dayton, Ohio.

JAMES ROSE

Died Aug. 6, 1922 at his home on Marietta Ave. this city, aged 66 years.

He was President of the Rose Brothers Co., manufacturers of umbrellas.

He was born in Lancaster, England, but resided in this city since early manhood.

He is survived by his wife and the following children viz: J. Stanley of this city, Miss Mildred at home and Mrs. Beatrice Hitchborn Augusta, Me.

Interment in Greenwood cemetery, Lancaster.

DR. ROBERT MILLER BOLENTUS

Died Nov. 13, 1922 at his home at 46 S. Queen St. He was one of the oldest practicing physicians of this city, was born here May 14, 1847, was very prominent in his profession, in city school advancement, in the various masonic organizations, having been a 33 degree mason and historian of Lamberton Lodge No. 476.

His mother was a daughter of David Miller who was prominent in the early history of Lancaster. He is survived by his wife and three daughters, viz: Misses Emma and Mary at home and Mrs. Katharine Ritchie of Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop."

EARLY LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORY IN THE PROVINCIAL RECORDS AND ARCHIVES

Read by Benj. B. Lippold
(Compiled By H. Frank Eshleman)

VOL. XXVII. NO. 2.

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER. PA.

1923

Early Lancaster County History in the Provincial Records and Archives

Read by Benj. B. Lippold

(Original notes by H. Frank Eschleman)

It is an old saying in the legal profession that the question is not so much what the law is, as it is where to find the law. It is also true of the undigested and uncorrelated history of a locality, that it is not so difficult a matter to write that history, as it is to find the data from which to write it.

With this thought in view I desire to set forth in chronological order, and in outline, the items of our county's history found in the four principal source books or records of early Pennsylvania. These records are the Colonial Records, the Votes or Records of Assembly, the Statutes at Large, and the Pennsylvania Archives. These repositories of our local history, as well as of the local history of every section of Pennsylvania, in early times, not being adequately indexed, are an unexplored mine of the history of every section of the State or early Province of Pennsylvania. It will be a very welcome aid to the searchers of our local history to know in the form of a digest what records of our local activities in early times appear, in these ancient repositories -- to have a key or index-topical to all of Lancaster County's relations to those times in this Province, as it then was, in those early days. A careful research from the beginning of our county down to 1750 has been made, and all the local items and references to the county's appearance in the historical movements of those times have been set out in brief outline, together with the book and page in each case where the matter is to be found.

These items thus set out for easy reference are needed for another reason. It is this: If there is no more general interest in future ages than at present in local history, it is evident that a needed service right now, is to index or digest the mass of historical data of our county so that those who wish to gather up and develop that history may find it a very easy matter to turn to such indices or digests in order to know where to find the historical mass. This sort of digest will be a chart of the historical mines. Judging by the present, practically no one in the future, will expend the time and effort to make the laborious searches necessary to find and collect the matter. It will be left undone, except for the efforts of the very few who interest themselves in the matter. Some day these matters will be as entirely forgotten and as unknown as the tomb of old Pharoah Tutankhamen, unknown for three thousand years and more until in our present age almost 40 years of searching finally located it on the banks of the Upper Nile.

We can safely assert that practically no one thinks there is very much value in bringing our local history to light, and very little merit in the efforts being made to preserve it. Some people even ridicule it. Immersed generally in selfish pursuits they blind themselves to the value of history generally and more particularly to the value of local history. They must not forget that it was the historical tradition and honor and the age-long implanted ideals living in patriots' hearts which inspired the great and brave souls of the past, even to wage war for our land and its blessings—it was this that enabled us to conquer—this, that was the spirit which saved our nation in all its great crises. Let us not be weary of this well doing.

Our local history does have virtue and we should do all we can to preserve that history.

I will now proceed to read the items digested as I have said above, as the items appear in the books mentioned. Each of the four records are indicated by abbreviations denoting the book and page where the material may be found at large of which the item in each case is a mere index. The initial letters are "C" for Colonial Records; "A" for Pa. Archives; "V" for Votes of Assembly, and "St. L." for Statutes at Large. These items are as follows:

1727

Great election irregularities in parts of Chester County and the citizens petition for strengthening the law — 3 Votes of Ass. 6.

Much violence in the back parts and irregular taking up of land. In Donegal Township, John Scott and his wife had peaceable possession in a home they built. — 3 C., 267.

Indians say they refused to sell Penn lands at Conestoga when he first asked for it. — 3 C., 272.

They say that Penn sent to them; not that he came to them. — 3 C. 272

The Five Nations now say that they are willing to sell the Susquehanna lands. — 3 C., 272.

Gordon calls attention to the fact that 400 Palatines are just landed and many more coming and taking up the back lands without permission. — 3 C., 282.

A paper drawn up which all incoming Palatines must sign; they are called in and 55 in all, signed, but many lying on board sick, did not come. — 3 C., 283.

Among those who signed were, Meyers, Fiell, Wolf, Zimmerman, Creef, Muller, Hoboraker, Bowman, Seytz. — 3 C., 284.

Another lot came in and signed. — 3 C., 284.

Thomas Wright killed, forty miles above Conestoga. — 3 C., 285.

The Indians were Munscoes on the East branch of the Susquehanna River. — 3 C., 286.

1728

Lands extending to the Susquehanna belonged to Delawares. 3 C., 322.

Some of the Palatines settled on lands belonging to the Delawares without right beyond Tulpyhocken and toward Susquehanna. — 3 C., 322.

The Delaware Chief says he saw the houses there. — 3 C., 322.

In the list of 200 Palatines (80 families) who came over in September are many Lancaster County names. — 3 C., 327.

Also see the list of others. — 3 C., 328.

1729

Governor acquaints the Assembly that the inhabitants toward Susquehanna have petitioned for a separate County. — 3 V., 69.

Debated and ordered on the table. — 3 V., 69.

Assembly favor erection of Lancaster County. — 3 V., 71.

The Palatines in the remote part of the Province who settled without license on Proprietor's land want relief. — 3 V., 72.

A bill to enable the Mennonites to hold land and trade in the Province is now considered. — 3 V., 72.

A petition against erecting Lancaster County. — 3 V., 76.

Petition to erect the County read. — 3 V., 77.

Copy of the petition against County made out and sent to John Wright. — 3 V., 78.

A second petition against Lancaster County is filed. — 3 V., 78.

Warrant and return laid before the Assembly and copies of the same ordered. — 3 V., 83.

John Wright allowed 50 £ as services as trustee of the Loan Office representing Lancaster County. — 3 V., 139.

Stephen Atkinson comes and defends his dam in Conestoga Creek and his mill. — 3 V., 154.

The Assessors and Commissioners of Lancaster County refuse to pay their members of Assembly for attending the Assembly as Assembly ordered contending that it is not a debt which the County should pay. — 3 V., 154.

Liquor causes a death in the Delawares, which may bring on a war between them and us. — 3 V., 156.

Lancaster County excise from James Mitchell, collector is 21 £. — 3 V., 159.

Hemp bounties of Lancaster County; see "Hemp," etc. — 3 V., 159.

The Attorney General allowed 20 £ more to his salary on account of Lancaster County, that he suppress crime in that County. — 3 V., 164.

Joshua Lowe of Lancaster County, presents an excessive account for viewing bodies of three Indians — Coroner. — 3 V., 164.

The Assembly sustain the position of Lancaster County in refusing to pay her Assemblymen mileage. — 3 V., 165.

Election returns of Lancaster County, October, 1731. — 3 V., 166.

John Wright defeated for the Assembly. — 3 V., 166.

Lancaster County now in the throes of border trouble. — 1 A., 289.

Blunston at Lancaster and helped raise Court House. — 1 A., 295.

Craesap and others at Conejehala and disturb the tranquility of western Lancaster County. — 1 A., 295.

Wright and Blunston inform Chartier they are going over the river to survey for Pennsylvania. — 1 A., 299.

Edward Cartlidge from Lancaster sends a letter to Governor Gordon, saying he cannot come to Philadelphia to give testimony. — 1 A., 304.

Cartlidge examined at Pequea, Lancaster County, tells about the Indian conditions at Allegheny. — 1 A., 305.

Thomas Craesap's testimony as to boundary troubles. — 1 A., 311.

He contends that he was arrested, assaulted and knocked down by Lancaster County men near Washington Borough—Blue Rock. — 1 A., 311.

Gordon's reply to Ogle, giving his view of the border troubles. 1 A., 313.

Gordon says the Government was not concerned in the fight. 1 A., 314.

Germans pray to be naturalized—Lancaster County, et al. — 3 C., 393.

Lancaster petitions to have a public road to Philadelphia. — 3 C., 394.

Lancaster County returned for Sheriff, John Galbraith and David Jones; Joshua Lowe and Ed. Smout for Coroners—Galbraith is appointed Sheriff, and Lowe Coroner. — 3 C., 416.

1732

The members of Lancaster County are joined to the Committee for settling the account of the General Loan Office. — 3 V., 175.

Excise from Lancaster County this year, 24 £. — 3 V., 176.

Lancaster County files a petition in the Assembly but the purpose is not disclosed.

See Lancaster County new members of Assembly; John Wright is again defeated. — 3 V., 183.

Petition of John Wright contesting the seat in the Assembly of Andrew Galbraith. — 3 V., 184.

Both parties heard before the Assembly. — 3 V., 184.

Decision in favor of Galbraith. — 3 V., 184.

The Sheriff of Lancaster County sent for to correct his return. 3 V., 184.

Margaret Shitts convicted of concealing birth, death and burial of a bastard child is sentenced to death. — 3 C., 429.

Petition for clemency signed by 60 citizens. — 3 C., 429.

Election: Robert Buchanan and John Galbraith returned for Sheriff and Joshua Lowe and Samuel Bethel, coroners—Buchanan and Lowe are appointed. — 3 C., 465.

See Samuel Blunston's letter about boundary trouble. — 3 C., 470.

Another letter of Blunston on the same subject. — 1 A., 216.

Carlidge to Governor Gordon on Indian trade. — 1 A., 327.

Petition of Ross and Carroll that Pennsylvania oppresses them. 1 A., 333

More border trouble. — 1 A., 335.

Indian deed for land—it may effect Lancaster County. — 1 A., 344.

The boundary troubles with Maryland. — 1 A., 347.

The above found also — 1 A., 394.

When Lancaster County was organized; no one lived over the Susquehanna River. — 1 A., 364.

1733

George Stuart of Lancaster dead, and John Wright elected in his place. — 3 V., 185.

Sheriff Galbraith appears with amended return. — 3 V., 188.

John Wright takes seat for Lancaster County. — 3 V., 189.

Peter Harp imprisoned in Lancaster County Jail in suspicion of being a murderer, broke jail. — 3 V., 189.

John Wright elected to Assembly. — 3 V., 188.

In the election of 1733 Galbraith who stood lowest last year now stands highest. Edwards next, Wright next and Koyle at the bottom of the list. — 3 V., 195.

Ferry at Paxtang and Susquehanna needed and applied for. 3 V., 197.

Lancaster County petitions to be allowed to distill corn, apples and peaches raised, into liquors without paying any excise because it is too expensive to move them. Petition denied. — 3 V., 200.

Citizens of Lancaster County petition that Assembly that one who is a Trustee of General Loan Office be not allowed to be a member of Assembly, (Wright's enemies at work against him). — 3 V., 200.

No settlements west of the Susquehanna and North of Nottingham at this date—Road from Lancaster County to Philadelphia. — 3 C., 477.

Wright and Blunston are sent to the Governor as special friends to tell him the Assembly think his commission is of no validity. — 3 C., 509.

Border troubles stir Pennsylvania and Lancaster County. — 1 A., 370.

The same subject also — 1 A., 366.

Depositions on the boundary troubles. — 1 A., 396.

1734

James Mitchell appointed collector of the excise for Lancaster County by the Assembly. — 3 V., 203.

Lancaster County has not paid in her excise tax, as the County and Collector owe the Province 53 £ of excise. — 3 V., 214.

John Wright on a Committee with Andrew Hamilton and others to remonstrate to England against her calling all our statutes laws within a year to inspect or repeal. — 3 V., 215.

Election returns for Lancaster County—Sheriff and Coroner. 3 C., 575.

The Six Nations intended to hold a big meeting at Susquehanna. — 3 C., 578.

Blunston's letter to Penn on the Craesap matter. — 1 A., 410.

The Maryland and Pennsylvania boundary dispute. — See 1 A., 412.

A letter to the Government from the Indians about Conestoga on violations of the Indian trade law about Conestoga and the use of rum. 1 A., 425.

Ganawese Indians implicated in a murder in Virginia and the Governor's inquiry about it. — 1 A., 436.

Samuel Blunston's answer to the same. — 1 A., 437.

1735

Lancaster County petitions for a bounty on flax, so it will pay to grow it—wheat is too heavy. — 3 V., 231.

Lancaster County wants the ferriage over Susquehanna to be controlled. — 3 V., 232.

Members of Assembly elected in October, 1735. — 3 V., 246.

The number of ferries over the Susquehanna to be ascertained. 3 V. 247

John Pownell's testimony about the Maryland dispute. — 3 C., 612.

See Lancaster County election returns. — 3 C., 615.

Depositions from Donegal on the Maryland dispute. — 1 A., 439.

Before 1731 not one person over the Susquehanna. — 1 A., 483.

The Maryland border troubles and Lancaster County. — 1 A., 464.

The same found also — 1 A., 488.

An act naturalizing a lot of Palatines. — 4 St. L., 283.

1736

Excise from Lancaster County this year 126*l*. — 3 V., 231.

Edward Cartlidge applies for pay as messenger to Indians. 3 V., 283.

Election returns for Assembly of October, 1736. — 3 V., 285.

A plot to dispossess 60 Palatine families across Susquehanna. 3 V., 288.

Maryland prevails on the Dutch to accept Maryland as their Government across Susquehanna. — 4 C., 56.

Boundary troubles with Maryland have again broken out. — 4 C., 60.

The same subject further agitated. — 4 C., 66.

Proclamation — fight in Wright's wheat field. — 4 C., 73.

Depositions taken on the fight. — 4 C., 75.

The Five Nations at Stenton—Logan's Home—they are also interested in the Conestoga doings. — 4 C., 79.

Election in Lancaster County: Samuel Smith and James Galbraith for Sheriff and Joshua Lowe and William Caldwell for Coroners. — 4 C., 86.

Land to be purchased from Indians from the mouth of the Susquehanna to Kekachtarorum Hill. — 4 C., 83.

Lands on Susquehanna belong to Five Nations by conquest. — 4 C., 94..

Chester County men have framed a plot to steal the lands of the Dutch across the Susquehanna. — 4 C., 100.

Depositions on the subject. — 4 C., 104.

More of the same subject set forth. — 4 C., 104.

The same up to. — 4 C., 149.

Samuel Blunston goes to Philadelphia from Lancaster. — 4 C., 149.

Proceedings on the same subject in Lancaster County. — 4 C., 149.

The same up to. — 4 C., 159.

The Boundary trouble again. — 1 A., 492.

Release of the Six Nations for Susquehanna lands. — 1 A., 492.

Craesap's depositions on the boundary trouble. — 1 A., 500.

Samuel Blunston says Lancaster County is in an unhappy state of affairs — Craesap. — 1 A., 530.

1737

More depositions on same subject. — 1 A., 532.

Depositions of Anderson and Montgomery—same subject. — 1 A., 536.

Warrant to arrest several rioters. — 1 A., 538.

See the Walking Purchase. Does it extend to Susquehanna? 1 A., 541.

More Craesap antagonists — Miles Fay. — 1 A., 546.

Lancaster County has not yet paid back any of the 300*l* borrowed. — 3 V., 293.

John Wright's salary as trustee of Loan Office is 50*l*. — 3 V., 293.

Excise from the County of Lancaster is 25*l*. — 3 V., 294.

See Lancaster County Election returns of October, 1737. — 3 V., 300.

- Lancaster County criminals now in Philadelphia Jail. — 3 V., 304.
 Assembly appoints James Mitchell excise collector of Lancaster County.
 Lancaster County prisoners abused in Maryland jail. — 4 C., 160.
 A lot of Germans who came over in 1736 were deprived of their goods by the Government under importation laws and the Government will not give them back to them again. — 4 C., 171.
 Road from Harris' Ferry to Kemeson's. — 4 C., 181.
 More Maryland boundary and Susquehanna troubles. — 4 C., 205.
 More boundary troubles set forth. — 4 C., 209.
 The same up to — 4 C., 226.
 Chester County now form a combine to oust the Germans. — 4 C., 227.
 The same subject up again for adjustment. — 4 C., 233.
 The Shawanese are excited over the Senecas selling us land at Susquehanna where they lived. — 4 C., 234.
 Men who murdered two Indians in Lancaster Jail sent for to go to Virginia to be tried. — 4 C., 245.
 Election in Lancaster County: Samuel Smith and James Mitchell for Sheriff; Michael McClose and William Caldwell for Coroners; Governor appoints Samuel Smith and Michael McClose. — 4 C., 247.
 Rogues from Maryland come to Lancaster and force the Keeper of the Jail to let some desperate criminals out. — 4 C., 250.
 More boundary trouble with Maryland. — 4 C., 253.
 Rudolph Myers in Jail at Lancaster for killing a man. — 4 C., 255.
 More border troubles with Maryland. — 4 C., 256.
 Unruly Indians come to a home in Conestoga and demand liquor. Threaten lives if refused. — 1 A., 547.

1738

- Lancaster County elections returns, see — 3 V., 319.
 Governor Thomas says the prosperity of Pennsylvania is largely due to Palatines. — 3 V., 324.
 Also see — 4 C., 314.
 Stephen Atkinson of Lancaster says he has undergone many hardships and desires help of the Public Treasury. — 3 V., 327.
 Atkinson's petition refused. — 3 V., 329.
 The Derry Township people petition that they have more time to pay quit rents; and if the Proprietor immediately enforces the same, there will be great hardship. — 3 V., 329.
 Hard times in Lancaster County — cannot pay quit rents. — 3 V., 329.
 The Palatines of Lancaster County petition the Penns not to remove them from their lands because they took the title irregularly — they did not know better — they will pay. — 3 V., 334.
 Lay out of road from Lancaster to Coventry Iron Works. — 4 C., 266.
 Complaint as to Harris' Ferry road not cleaned. — 4 C., 278.
 Proceedings for and against the John Harris Road. — 4 C., 283.
 Lancaster County elections returns for Sheriff and Coroner. 4 C., 309.
 The Governor appoints Justices of the Peace for Lancaster County. — 4 C., 313.
 Lancaster County depositions on Maryland outrages. — 1 A., 555.

1739

- Lancaster County Presbyterians wish to be relieved from kissing the Bible in taking an oath. — 3 V., 338.
 In a vote whether the Proprietor shall receive a bonus if he take paper money for quit rents instead of silver as reserved in the Charter, Lancaster County voted "Yes"; Chester County, "No," and Philadelphia and Bucks, "Yes." — 3 V., 338.

Petition of the Lancaster County Presbyterian ministers and a large number of members as to kissing the book and laying on of the hand, read the second time. — 3 V., 338.

Allen, James, Hamilton and Smith, a committee to draw a law to relieve the Presbyterians of Lancaster County from kissing the Bible. — 3 V., 329.

The citizens of Eastern Lancaster County petition to have the Eastern end of the County divided off. — 3 V., 343.

At the October election John Wright stands highest on the list from being lowest the year before and James Hamilton who stood at the head is now in the delegation. — 3 V., 352.

Judge Edwards stands at the bottom. He was not in last year's election. — 3 V., 352.

Thomas Edwards did not take his seat until November 20th though elected in October and the Assembly met then. — 3 V., 354.

(He was likely holding Court at Lancaster. — 3 V., 354.)

People of Lancaster County and Limerick Township present a map and petition to have Lancaster County divided. — 4 C., 317.

Justices on the other side of Susquehanna needed and appointed, viz: Richard Oecham and John Reynolds. — 4 C., 348.

Lancaster County election returns; Mitchell and Buchanan as Sheriffs — Joshua Lowe and Rudy, Coroners, and Buchanan is Sheriff, and Lowe Coroner. — 4 C., 352.

The petition of John Wright and others was read about a road to Lancaster, and to further considered. — 4 C., 365.

The Question of arming for war, on which Governor Thomas takes the side that Pennsylvania should do so and the Assembly says they will not do it, brings on the fatal disagreement between John Wright of Lancaster County and the Governor, which two years later ends in his dismissal from the Office of Justice of the Peace and Judge of Court. — 4 C., 371.

Commissioners on boundary line trouble — depositions. — 1 A., 556.

More on the boundary line trouble — Commissioners repeal it. — 1 A., 561.

A lot of Germans naturalized. — 4 St. L., 470.

1740

The Quakers control the Germans and their votes by false posters. — 4 St. L., 470.

The Quakers give presents to influential Germans to control the vote — graft. — 4 St. L., 475.

Petition by Conrad Weiser, et. al. for division of the County of Lancaster. — 3 V., 361.

Chester County files a petition against allowing bought servants to enlist. It became a political issue. — 3 V., 378.

John Wright partly in charge of the bill to raise money for the use of the Crown. — 3 V., 393.

Officers were entering warrants in great numbers in the County, the Assembly found when they went home. — 3 V., 395.

Lancaster County has now paid back one-half of the 300*l* borrowed. — 3 V., 414.

The revenues from Lancaster County now 62*l*. — 3 V., 415.

At the October election Judge Edwards was defeated by Anthony Shaw — the other three re-elected, Sively stood highest — Wright second — Ewing third and Shaw, the new man, fourth. — 3 V., 424.

Election returns: Robert Buchanan, Sheriff, and Joshua Lowe Coroner of Lancaster County.

John Wright and four others, a committee to draw an answer to the Governor's action (an address on same) putting an embargo on the exporting of wheat during the time the Spanish fleet is in the West Indies—the answer attacks the Governor's legal right to do this and even hints that England in her war policy should not have that right—it also says wheat is such a great export that it is not right to cripple our trade—here Wright further widens the breach between him and Governor Thomas. — 3 V., 439.

The Province is now much angered at the Quakers since they are about to adjourn in the face of real war without making any provision for defense. Petition signed by 85 merchants of Philadelphia. It affects Lancaster County also. — 3 V., 433.

Wright is Chairman of the Committee to draw the sense of the Assembly in the petition for defense filed by 85 merchants of Philadelphia (with Pemberton, Norris, Hall and Owens); and the Committee say that it is the right of anyone to petition in a decent manner; but this one is in harmony and similitude with former suspicious petitions; its motive is to injure the Province—at least by some signers—the thing is extraordinary—it insinuates facts not true and reflects on the Assembly—a breach of their privileges—destructive of their freedom and deserves censure and to be rejected; and the Assembly did reject it. This hot language brought Wright in further disfavor with the Governor. — 3 V., 434.

Lancaster County now only owes 50*l* as balance. — 3 V., 438.

The same members were elected to Assembly as in 1740 and in the same order (except that Ewing lost to Blunston), viz: Lindlay, first; Wright second; Blunston, third, and Shaw, fourth. — 3 V., 446.

The Palatines bring contagious diseases. — 3 V., 447.

In appointing Justices of the Peace Governor Thomas says some (John Wright) did not behave and not re-appointed. — 4 C., 482.

The names of the Justices of the Peace appointed for Lancaster County — 4 C., 483.

A petition respecting improvements of the High road from Lancaster County to Philadelphia. — 4 C., 495.

The Question of quarantining the Poor Germans. — 4 C., 496.

Return of the road from Lancaster to High Street, Phila. — 4 C., 503.

The Germans petition that a house for their sick immigrants be built — a quarantine. — 4 C., 507.

The Proprietor orders that no land be granted away in Lancaster County west of Blue Mountains on account of Indians. — 1 A., 629.

Samuel Blunston takes sides against the Governor and Council (signing with the balance of the Committee) the report that the Governor went beyond his powers in the case of the sickly vessel loads of Germans. — 4 C., 523.

The question of the Susquehanna lands and the Six Nations comes up again. — 4 C., 566.

The Justices of Lancaster County hold a conference with the Shawnee on the subject of the imprisonment of the Nanticokes in Maryland. This conference is condemned by Council as Indian complaints are in charge of the Governor only. — 4 C., 588.

The Germans are said to be concerned in the Philadelphia election riot. — 4 C., 620.

The Germans petition for a quarantine station for the sick on their arrival. — 3 V., 448.

The Parliament of Great Britain by a late act have given great encouragement to the Germans though many people in Pennsylvania are jealous of them. — 3 V., 449.

The Germans are now becoming a factor and both the Assembly and Governor vie with each other in trying to receive their good will. 3 V., 450. Also found in — 4 C., 509.

John Wright, et. al. a Committee to propose a bill for a pest House for sick Germans arriving. — 3 V., 451.

The Governor again says that he is in favor of Germans and that they need a pest House. — 4 C., 510.

Also found in — 3 V., 451.

See the message and resolves, etc. — 3 V., 459.

Wright, Blunston and others a Committee to draw an answer to the Governor's speech. — 4 C., 549.

Also found in — 3 V., 466.

Blunston, Wright and others a Committee to draw an answer to the speech of the Governor. — 4 C., 602.

Also found in — 3 V., 480.

Lancaster County seems at least to have paid back her 300*l* borrowed. — 3 V., 492.

The Assembly seem to be absolutely in control of Pennsylvania because every man of Assembly of 1741 was re-elected in the Province in 1742—Wright was one of the leaders, and also Kinsey—Wright at this time had great power. — 3 V., 497.

Wright, et. al. a Committee to draw a bill to naturalize Germans and relieve against oath; see Act 4 St. L., 390. — 3 V., 500.

The Assembly find that the election riot was a political conspiracy between the thugs and Philadelphia magistrates, against the Germans and Quakers to advance Governor Thomas' military party—the Germans were an element. Were any of Lancaster County there? — 3 V., 501.

The Dutchmen accused of trying to vote at the Philadelphia election. — 3 V., 564.

Thomas Lloyd a witness, said that the Recorder of Philadelphia contended that 300 unnaturalized Dutch had come down to vote and the voting sailors had as much right as they had. — 3 V., 565.

The Mayor says the Dutch who were unnaturalized and came down to vote came from McCall Manor, and this caused the anti-Quaker party to get the sailors to riot.

1743

Lancaster County suffers under the importation of the Flour Act and begs that the shilling penalty for flour not up to the standard be taken off. — 3 V., 513.

John Wright made chairman of the Committee of the whole on the question of support of the Governor which has been cut off for two years. (Wright makes still more enmity). — 3 V., 515.

Lancaster County again asks for an amendment to the flour act, (Ordered to lie on the table). — 3 V., 522.

The Great treaty at Lancaster as arranged for as engineered by Governor Thomas. The thing began by a compact between Maryland and some of the Six Nations, and the Shawnese claiming lands in Maryland. 3 V., 523.

The Lancaster County petition for a change in the Flour Act is met by a big petition against any change from Philadelphia. — 3 V., 523.

In Lancaster County all the old members of the Assembly are elected, except that Blunston is displaced by Patterson. — 3 V., 536.

Thomas Lindsay of Lancaster County is dead. — 3 V., 536.

John Edwards writes to be collector of excise in Lancaster County. (Was he a relative of Judge Edwards?) — 3 V., 539.

Thomas McKee of Lancaster, about the Shawanese Indians. 4 C., 630.
 The events which brought on the treaty at Lancaster of 1744. 4 C., 634.
 Directions to Conrad Weiser in the Indian matters. — 4 C., 635.
 A conference at Lancaster involving the Five Nations. — 4 C., 656.
 First steps to bring on the great treaty at Lancaster had. — 4 C., 658.
 Conrad Weiser makes trip to the Onondagoes and they will come to the Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 660.
 An act passed to naturalize foreigners, not Quakers who have settled in Pennsylvania — the Germans. — 4 St. L., 391.
 Returns for Lancaster County, James Galbraith, Sheriff, and John Morris, Coroner. — 4 C., 669.

1741

John Armstrong murdered near Lancaster, (West of Lancaster) by Delaware Indians—Daniel Cookson sends word to the Governor—the Five Nations arrest the murderer and send him to Lancaster Jail and Conrad Weiser sent to investigate. — 3 V., 546.

Samuel Blunston added to the Committee on accounts in place of Anthony Shaw, deceased. — 3 V., 547.

Lancaster County citizens send a petition to the Assembly asking that further measures be taken to prevent rum from being sold to the Indians of Lancaster County. — 3 V., 549.

The Governor now wants to impress on the Assembly the fact that by negotiating the coming Lancaster treaty he has achieved a great feat of statesmanship and demonstrated his great zeal for Pennsylvania. 3 V., 549.

Also found in — 4 C., 685.

The Assembly goes into a Committee of the whole to answer the Governor's message and John Wright of Lancaster County is Chairman of the Committee of the whole. — 3 V., 550.

Arthur Patterson made collector of excise in Lancaster County. — 3 V., 551.

The Assembly decides that as to selling rum to the Indians that there are laws enough enacted to prevent it but that the executive officers of the County do not put them into force. — 3 V., 551.

The Assembly vote 300£ for Indian presents for the coming Indian treaty at Lancaster. — 3 V., 552.

The Assembly vote Governor Thomas 1000£ because his back pay was small and because of his expense of going to the coming Lancaster Indian treaty and also 1000£ for his support during the year. — 3 V., 552.

The Assembly are very desirous that the Governor should not depend on the Commissioners at the Lancaster Treaty but go himself and negotiate that the Indians all remain loyal to the English and do not go over to the French during the French War. — 3 V., 552.

The Governor says that as soon as the French War is declared he will go to Lancaster and negotiate with Maryland and Virginia to keep our Indians loyal. — 3 V., 555.

Governor says all the Indians at the Lancaster Treaty wanted to cleave to the English. — 3 V., 554.

John Musser of Lancaster County sent a petition to the Assembly stating that at the last Indian treaty the Indians barked several walnut trees on his plantation; he did not oppose them as they used the bark for cabins and he claims 6£, (Patriotism not very high in Lancaster County; but rather a mercenary spirit). — 3 V., 555.

This seems to show something of the attitude of the Dutch at this time. — 3 V., 555.

The excise now collected from Lancaster County amounts annually to 110£; (this same year there was collected from Philadelphia County, 590£; Bucks, 100£; Chester County, 336£, and old arrears, 8£ — 1200£. 3 V., 560.

Thomas Cookson's letter to Governor Thomas about the Delaware Indians killing Armstrong — letter from Lancaster. — 1 A., 646.

Letters of brother of the dead man to the Indians. — 1 A., 647.

List of the Indians at the Lancaster Treaty. — 1 A., 656.

Cookson's letter to Secretary Peters — about 100 Indians coming down from Harris' Ferry. — 1 A., 657.

More about the Armstrong killing by the Delawares — Mr. Cookson's letter. — 4 C., 678.

Conrad Weiser's report of his trip to Shamokin. — 4 C., 680.

The Assembly beg the Governor to attend the Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 688.

The Governor says he will go and attend the Lancaster Treaty as soon as war against the French is declared. — 4 C., 689.

The Great Lancaster Indian Treaty of 1744. — 4 C., 698.

The Indians decide that the Pennsylvania Governor should be the master of ceremonies. — 4 C., 698.

The first question taken up was of the back lands in Maryland and Virginia, which the Five Nations owned and Maryland settled without asking the Five Nations. — 4 C., 699.

The old treaty between Maryland and the Susquehannocks of 1652 laid on the table at Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 704.

A treaty also made seventy years ago, 1674. — 4 C., 704.

The Lancaster Treaty was first proposed to be held at Conedgowinet, but only a few houses there. — 4 C., 705.

The threat which the Commissioners of Maryland say the Five Nations made probably, the said Indians say was foolish. — 4 C., 706.

Indians complain that for seven years Maryland paid no attention to their claim and that the Governor of Pennsylvania did not report to England how badly they were used as he promised to do. — 4 C., 706.

The murder of Armstrong is up before Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 714.

The Indians value the goods for Maryland lands. — 4 C., 715.

A map of the Susquehanna and Potomac Rivers and the country between was drawn. — 4 C., 719.

The Indian orator, Gachadodow, said at the Lancaster Treaty that it looks as if God did not intend the Great King of England to conquer the Indians or he would not have placed the ocean between us. — 4 C., 720.

The Indians complain of how fast the Indians became poor and the whites rich. — 4 C., 721.

The three provinces, Maryland, Virginia and Pennsylvania entertained the Indians at Lancaster treaty, June 30th at a handsome dinner. 4 C., 722.

They Christened the Governor of Maryland at this time also. 4 C., 722.

They then proceeded to the Court House on business. — 4 C., 722.

The new deed for Maryland lands signed. — 4 C., 723.

The Five Nations promise that they will co-operate in having the murderer of Armstrong punished. — 4 C., 724.

The grievances of the Conoys discussed and to be alleviated — Lancaster Treaty. — 4 C., 725.

Virginia offers 400£ for Indian claims in Virginia. — 4 C., 726.

The Governor proposed to educate four of the Five Nations boys to be interpreters; but the Indians said that they could not spare them. 4 C., 726.

The Five Nations at the Lancaster Treaty ordered the Colonies of America to act in Union and become strong as the Five Nations by that means became strong. — 4 C., 735.

The leave taking at the end of the great treaty is quite dramatic. — 4 C., 736.

Governor Thomas reports the Lancaster Indian treaty to Council. — 4 C., 738.

The Governor meets the Delawares and the Five Nations in consultation over the killing of Armstrong near Lancaster by a Delaware. 4 C., 744. The Conoy Indians have moved further up the Susquehanna to be near the Delawares. — 4 C., 747.

The Conestogas invite the Conoys to come back and also the Shawanese. — 4 C., 747.

Election returns for Lancaster County: John Sterrett, Sheriff, and Robert Thompson, Coroner. — 4 C., 748.

Letter of Mr. Cookson of Lancaster to the Council on the death of John Armstrong, an Indian trader near Lancaster. — 4 C., 675.

The Murderers are in Jail at Lancaster, that is, one is, see an account of this in the Pennsylvania Gazette, also — 4 C., 675.

Further steps taken in the matter of this murder. — 4 C., 678.

The coming great Lancaster treaty is now being spoken of as being fully planned and agreed upon. — 4 C., 678.

The Assembly urge that the Governor attend the Lancaster Treaty and not simply send a message. — 4 C., 679.

1745

Some citizens of the east part of Lancaster County want the County divided. — 4 C., 756.

Peter Chartier accepted a commission from the French King. 4 C., 757.

The treaty of Lancaster succeeds in having an application made by the Catawbas for a place with the Five Nations. — 4 C., 757.

Chartier is a pertidious fellow. — 4 C., 757.

Samuel Blunston from Lancaster County appears. — 4 V., 7.

Eastern part of the Lancaster County citizens want to leave Lancaster County and divide the County. — 4 V., 8.

Governor says there is a map of Lancaster County that wants to divide off. — 4 V., 8.

The Catawbas send a message to Peace to Virginia pursuant to the treaty of Lancaster. — 4 V., 9.

Sheriff of Lancaster County exonerated from 17£ lost. — 4 V., 10.

Many English traders were present last year at Lancaster. — 4 V., 13.

The Sheriff wants pay for conveying the Indian, Mishamelon, 50 miles to Lancaster jail. — 4 V., 15.

Lancaster County's excise on skins amounted to 40£ this year. 4 V., 16.

John Wright chosen speaker of the Assembly of October, this year. — 4 V., 21.

He is sick and unable to attend the meetings of Assembly and in Wright's stead John Kinsey is chosen Speaker. — 4 V., 22.

Arthur Patterson of Lancaster County came in late. — 4 V., 23.

Back parts of Lancaster County in deadly fear of Indians. — 4 V., 24.

The Lutheran minister of Lancaster has joined the Moravians and many of the flock with him, they fear he will steal the Church, etc. 4 V., 24.

1746

Lancaster County wants fire arms to defend against the Indians—about 400 guns are wanted. — 4 V., 25.

Several citizens in eastern part of Lancaster County want a new County made out of part of it. — 4 V., 26.

Assembly say it was wise to keep Lancaster informed of rumor of danger from the Indians. — 4 V., 27.

The Lutherans of Lancaster County are told to avail themselves of such remedies as they have at law. — 4 V., 28.

The Lancaster members excused from attending the Assembly next week. — 4 V., 30.

Thomas Edmondson of Lancaster County asked the Assembly to make him satisfaction for a colt killed by the Indians. — 4 V., 33.

The Clerk of the Supreme and Oyer & Terminer Court said that he kept a record of the prosecutions in Lancaster County and the parties could not pay his fees, therefore, he asks the Assembly to pay him. — 4 V., 44.

They allow him 10*l* for preparing the bills as the Attorney General was not present. — 4 V., 44.

Lancaster County selects the same four Assemblymen in 1748 that she had in 1745. — 4 V., 48.

The back inhabitants of Lancaster County are in fear. — 5 C., 2.

For the new Justices of the Peace for Lancaster County. — 5 C., 3.

And also the Chief Burgess of Lancaster Borough. — 5 C., 3.

The Lancaster people want arms to defend themselves. — 5 C., 26.

1747

Diggs, a property owner at Conestoga is encroaching on others about him. — 1 A., 680.

Thomas Cookson has the matter in charge and will make the Marylander go back. — 1 A., 681.

The same subject more at large set out. — 1 A., 682.

The tract in issue is part of the 10,000 acres of land claimed both by Pennsylvania and Maryland. — 1 A., 684.

More on the same subject. — 1 A., 693.

Adam Furney of Conestoga testifies on the same subject. — 1 A., 704.

The whole subject is one of conquest or contest between the Germans or Palatines of Conestoga and Maryland. — 1 A., 709.

See Diggs's side of the case stated. — 1 A., 713.

More Conestoga troubles. — 1 A., 724.

The same up to — 1 A., 733.

Conrad Weiser in Lancaster, says several Indian deputies are coming to the town on treaty matters. — 2 A., 9.

The Indians halted at Harrisburg on account of rain. — 2 A., 10.

Conrad Weiser tells the Indians at Shamokin that they must keep what they agreed to at the Lancaster Treaty. — 5 C., 84.

John Deiner's Company in the War Ensign, Franklin. — 5 C., 135.

The Lancaster County people west of Susquehanna want a new County framed; (thus it took two years to erect York County). — 4 V., 51.

Lancaster County wants the cheap cattle from Virginia kept out. — 4 V., 51.

Philadelphia and Chester people have bills for feeding soldiers who came from Lancaster County. — 4 V., 51.

John Wright on the Committee to answer Governor Thomas' speech as he retires from the Governorship. — 4 V., 54.

Some of the Magistrates for Lancaster County are complained against for corrupt practices by the people. — 4 V., 55.

Another petition for a new County presented. — 4 V., 55.

This year the Lancaster County excise reached 198*l*. — 4 V., 63.

Arthur Patterson was the collector of excise for Lancaster County this year and his total collections were 220*l*, less 20*l* off for Commissions, and 2*l* for other expenses. — 4 V., 64.

In the Assembly of October, 1747, John Wright is first Arthur Patterson, next; James Webb, next, and Peter Worrel, last. — 4 V., 65.

1748

See the pay roll of John Deiner's Company. — 5 C., 179.

The Lancaster Court is to dispose of a case of a man who robbed an Indian of his home and goods. — 4 V., 77.

The Lancaster County Grand Jury is ordered by the Council to prosecute all who carry rum to the Indians and a great number of bills of indictment have been found against those carrying rum to them. — 4 V., 31.

John Wright, because of his age and infirmities, wants to be discharged from the General Loan Office Board. — 4 V., 52.

The Indians of the Susquehanna are again at Philadelphia. — 5 C., 285
Indian treaty held at Lancaster by the Five Nations and the Ohio Indians, with Commissioners representing Pennsylvania. (See Commission and instructions). — 5 C., 299.

The minutes of the Lancaster Treaty set out. — 5 C., 307.

Captain John Harris was appointed in addition to former Captains for military purposes, for Lancaster County. — 5 C., 325.

The expenses of the Lancaster Treaty returned which leaves a net balance of 149£. — 5 C., 327.

Our members in Assembly of October, 1748, are John Wright, Arthur Patterson, James Webb and Peter Worrel. — 4 V., 91.

Lancaster County Sheriff ordered to come and amend his return of elections of Assemblymen. — 4 V., 92.

He simply had dated the return, 1745 instead of 1748. — 4 V., 93.

Journal of Conrad Weiser in his travels on account of Indian treaty for the Province. — 5 C., 348.

Weiser writes another long letter from Lancaster about the cunning Indians and the murder of the Senecas. — 2 A., 11.

Indian traders licensed — see full list — some of them are Lancaster people — in fact nearly all of them live in and about Lancaster County. — 2 A., 14.

1749

Lancaster County presents a petition to have a workhouse erected. — 4 V., 157.

Those west of the Susquehanna River appear before the Assembly. — 4 V., 99.

The people of Lancaster County are opposed to a new County being erected. — 4 V., 100.

A great number of People west of Susquehanna want a new County. — 4 V., 107.

Indians do damage to a poor widow of Lancaster County. — 4 V., 108.

A lot of Lancaster County people state that since the passing of the late law for erecting houses of correction and work houses are thought not to be entitled to the privileges of the same; the inhabitants of the County are now very numerous and suffer for want of the same, to correct vagabonds. And they pray that the Justices be empowered to erect the same. — 4 V., 109.

Lancaster County representatives are Arthur Patterson, James Wright, Peter Worrel and Calvin Cooper. — 4 V., 115.

James Webb filed a petition in the Assembly stating that at the late election there were gross frauds whereby he was not elected. — 4 V., 117.

The good people thereby are defeated of their privileges. — 4 V., 117.

Many petitions of the inhabitants of Lancaster County set forth that at the last election the people crowded in a body and that they stuck tickets in the end of cloven sticks; and other frauds committed; tickets put in by boys; and many repeated voting; and the number of votes was double the number of people who live in the county the officers did not call for the lists to correct; and they pray that the house shall send for all the officers of election and ascertain whether the election was void or not. — 4 V., 119.

Additional petition for erection of a new County. — 4 V., 119.

The Lancaster County election fraud taken up. — 4 V., 121.

The Lancaster County election fraud up, (November 22), and the witnesses testify that the election was tumultuous, that no regular lists could be taken of the voters' names, that votes by proxy were allowed, and two received by Christian Herr, one of the inspectors; votes given in by persons under age were allowed; that persons acted as inspectors not legally chosen, that many of the voters voted three, four and five and even ten times; that one of the candidates who is returned a representative encouraged the giving in of more than one by the same person, that the number of voters did not exceed one thousand, though the tickets found in the box were more than 2300. — 4 V., 125.

Counsel for petitioners examined several other witnesses, adjourned to afternoon. Other witnesses heard and adjourned until tomorrow. Heard in forenoon, and adjourned to afternoon, and heard again. —

The counsel for the Sheriff and inspectors examined witnesses. Counsel for petitioners object, because the inspectors and Sheriff are interested witnesses. Adjourned until the next day. November 24th., the proceedings again opened. They examined witnesses, only two tickets were handed in by proxy and the owners of the tickets were in sight but because of the Press could not get near; that though the inspectors took the votes from minors to get rid of them, they were not counted; that the person not elected inspector took only a few votes, and he was pulled off of the table as soon as he was perceived receiving them, and the tickets he had taken he destroyed; that the number of those voting was not as small as represented, but about as many as there were tickets found. — 4 V., 125.

November 25th, the Lancaster County cases resumed and the Sheriff and inspectors are sworn, adjourned to afternoon. Ordered that the case be again adjourned and the clerks produce their papers, etc., and the speaker to issue as many warrants as he desires. — 4 V., 125.

After all this Arthur Patterson was seated Jan. 1, 1750. — 4 V., 125.

Adam Furney shot dead by an Indian as he stood at his own door. — 5 C., 377.

A new commission of peace for Lancaster County; and a list of 31 Justices of the Peace appointed. — 5 C., 378.

Indian deed for land between the Delaware and Susquehanna. 2 A., 33.

List of inhabitants over Susquehanna at this time. — 2 A., 38.

1750

The House still has under its consideration the Lancaster election case. The case adjourned over to tomorrow. — 4 V., 126.

Lancaster and Chester Counties object to entailing of estates. 4 V., 126.

Objected to because people who have such estate cannot pay their debts by selling land. — 4 V., 126.

The Lancaster election case continued and several witnesses are heard in favor of the Sheriff and inspectors. — 4 V., 126.

The list of taxables of Lancaster County amounting to 4598 is produced to show that there were no duplications or repeating of votes. — 4 V., 126.

Lancaster County sends in another protest against entailing estates. — 4 V., 126.

The Lancaster County election fraud is again before the Assembly and the minutes and evidence produced by both parties were read and considered; and the House again proceeded to hear more witnesses. — 4 V., 126.

The representative who was charged with encouraging plurality of votes in favor of himself on his oath purged himself and also by witnesses supported the same. — 4 V., 127.

A vote was taken on January 5th, on the question of issuing writs for a new election in Lancaster County; but passed in the negative. 4 V., 127.

January 6th, the Sheriff called in and admonished; that, though the proofs are not sufficient to throw out the members, the method of manag-

ing the election in Lancaster County is not regular and orderly as the law requires. — 4 V., 127.

The Sheriff is warned that hereafter the names of those for Assemblymen must be on one ballot, those for Sheriff on another, those for Coroner on another, those for Assessors on another, and those for Commissioners on another and not all be on one ticket as has been the custom in Lancaster County. — 4 V., 127.

The inspectors must be more particular in the choice of Clerks and if possible to make such choice that excessive drinking will not disable them from service. — 4 V., 127.

The Sheriff must be careful to call for the list of voters and tallies taken by the clerks when the election is ended and preserve them safely. — 4 V., 127.

The inspectors must not act separately as heretofore but two or more of them take the votes in the presence and with the concurrence of the others. — 4 V., 127.

All due care must be taken to prevent tumult and disorders by placing Constables near the door, to prevent more offering tickets at the same time than can be received. — 4 V., 127.

After the case was over, the Sheriff and Inspectors asked the Assembly to see that they be paid for their great trouble and expense in defending the case, (Lie on the table). — 4 V., 128.

All must take care to prevent the fraud of repeating. — 4 V., 127.

Lancaster County's petition as to the work house is up again. 4 V., 130.

Ordered that the admonition given to the Sheriff of Lancaster County be printed in the Gazette. — 4 V., 135.

The Sheriff of Lancaster County wants 20*l* as his expenses in defending against the Lancaster election case and subpoenaing witnesses. 4 V. 142.

The excises collected from Lancaster County this year are: from June 1 1749 to June 1, 1750, 272*l*; balance of last year, 138*l*; paid into the Provincial Treasury, 233*l*, and the balance is due. — 4 V., 149.

In the Assembly of October, 1750, Lancaster County's Assemblymen are Arthur Patterson, Calvin Cooper, James Wright and James Webb. — 4 V., 150.

Our old friend, Canassatego was buried September 30, of this year, he having died near Bethlehem. — 5 C., 467.

Indian deed for lands between Delaware and Susquehanna. — 2 A., 33.

There is no mill for slitting iron, nor rolling iron, plating forge, to work with a tilt hammer, nor steel mill in Lancaster County. — 2 A., 55.

See the Act passed to bar estates tail. — 5 St. L., 100.

Minutes of February Meeting

Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 3, 1923.

At the Lancaster County Historical Society meeting this evening at the usual time and place, the President H. Frzmk Eshleman, Esq., officiated. The officers' reports were submitted and favorably acted upon by vote. The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges for the month:

Washington Historical Quarterly; The Western Reserve Historical Quarterly; Annals of Iowa Quarterly; annual Report of the Library of Congress for year 1922; The Pennsylvania Magazine Quarterly; Program of the 44th Annual Dinner of the Pennsylvania Society of New York.

Special Donations include a handsomely bound copy of "Lancaster Lyrics" by D. B. Landis, presented by Mr. Landis; A diary or memorandum, the first entry of which is dated February 1839, and kept by an employee of the Recorder's office; Subscription list of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, showing how treasury notes were sold by employees to help liquidate expenses incurred by the Civil War, both presented by A. K. Hostetter; photographs, genealogical trees, and programs from Miss Virginia B. Clark; An old nautical instrument known as the euphoniad, from Mrs. J. L. Grosh; An old coat of arms of the State of Pennsylvania; Pillars from the ends of the judges' bench, handsomely carved; Four copper-plate engravings of Lancaster, all three presented by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; Two song books in German, the one "Spiritual Flower Garden," printed by Peter Seibert, Germantown, 1791; the other "Unartisan Song-Book of Christmas Hymns and Psalms," printed by John Baer, Lancaster, 1829, presented by Lloyd Hershey.

One new member was elected, Mrs. Emily Bishop Musselman, Strasburg, Pennsylvania. Mr. D. B. Landis and Mrs. Bertha Landis were made life members by the payment of twenty-five dollars each. Two applications for membership were received, which, according to the bylaws are held over until the next regular meeting.

The auditing committee, I. C. Arnold, D. F. Magee and H. H. Beck, submitted their report which stated that they had examined the accounts of the Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, and found them correct.

Mr. George F. K. Erisman, Chairman of the Committee appointed by himself to act on the advisability of holding the annual indoor social, reported that he had appointed a committee, consisting of Miss Adalyn B. Spindler, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, D. B. Landis, William F. Worner and J. L. Summy and the committee recommended holding the usual Annual Indoor Social, which should include less of a program and more of the social feature and that one of the features should be the exhibit of some of our Museum and Library curios.

The President announced that there had been two meetings of the Executive Committee with plans looking strenuously towards obtaining a permanent home for the Historical Society and hoped that something definite could be done in the near future but that everybody must get on the job enthusiastically. A definite place had received consideration but there was not sufficient guarantee at this time to take final action.

The evening's paper was read by Mr. Benjamin B. Lippold, the subject "Early Lancaster County History in the Provincial Records and Archives." The discussion that followed was supported by A. K. Hostetter, I. C. Arnold, W. F. Worner, H. Frank Eshleman and D. F. Magee.

Mr Magee spoke at some length in suggesting that the Society, in considering material for the regular papers for publication in our pamphlets, should be careful to select topics of vital interest and make them conform to a pleasing as well as a utilitarian objective.

On motion the Society adjourned at the usual time. Many remained an additional half hour for informal discussion and social chat and to test the euphoniad, which, finally, was successfully achieved.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Sec'y.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

A RUNNING STORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY

(From Hazard's Register—1613 to 1835)

Compiled by H. Frank Eshleman

VOL. XXVII. NO. 3

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1923

A RUNNING STORY OF LANCASTER COUNTY FROM
HAZARD'S REGISTER
(1613 to 1835)

Compiled by
H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

Hazard's "Register of Pennsylvania" is a publication of sixteen volumes, containing about 400 pages each, published by Samuel Hazard of Philadelphia from Jan. 1828 to the end of December 1835. It is "devoted to the preservation of facts and every other kind of useful information respecting the state of Pennsylvania."

Lancaster County was relatively more prominent among the various sections of Pennsylvania in those days than it is today, and therefore the records of its activities occupy a very large proportion of the "Register."

It has been deemed sufficiently important a matter to arrange the story of Lancaster County as found in the "Register" in chronological order, so that any one interested may sweep along from the earliest times down to the end of the year 1835, and be able to obtain a connected view of the succession of events, usually unique and interesting in their character, related to our County, found recorded in this publication and in many instances not found elsewhere. Though a certain number of the events recorded in the "Register" do appear in official documents, etc., they are treated here in a popular style and often interpreted so that their importance and bearing in the growth of this county may be more readily understood, and also so that they may be more interesting.

In brief then what shall follow is the substance of the record of our county's activities as the same appears in the volumes now being examined, in chronological order.

1613

In 1829 Nicholas Biddle, president of the Bank of the United States, in his address upon the opening of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal said, "More than two centuries have passed since this work was contemplated by the earliest adventurers to the Chesapeake, one of whom, Sir James Argol, wrote to England in 1613 that he hoped to make a cut, "between our bay and the Delaware." Argol was apparently in the region of Lancaster County nearly as early as Captain John Smith and Stephen Brule. Vol. 4 p. 270.

1615

About the year 1615 a settlement was made by the Sweedes, Fins and Dutch, in that part of North America lying within the present bounds of New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania. (Extract from a paper drawn up in Boston and sent to London to be laid before the King's Council.) V. 5 p. 130

1673

The Iroquois having obtained fire-arms from the Dutch, drove their enemy Indians to the Susquehanna this year. V. 5 p. 130.

1687

A temporary or preliminary road was opened between the Schuylkill and Susquehanna this year Penn, speaking of his proposed city on the Susquehanna where Manor Township now lies says, "There I design to lay out a plan for the building of another city, in the most convenient place for communication with the former plantations on the east, which by land is as good as done

already, a way being laid out between the two rivers very exactly and conveniently, at least three years ago." V. 1 p. 400.

1690

In the year 1690 William Penn issued proposals for a second settlement or city in the Province, upon the Susquehanna River. See V. 1 p. 400. The particulars of the proposed county and town were afterwards drawn up in writing and were recorded in Philadelphia in 1701, where they may be seen today. The location fixed on is that between the Susquehanna and Conestoga Rivers.

1698

At this date there was no settlement in Pennsylvania farther west than 28 miles from Philadelphia. Sarah Meredith who died at the age of 90 years in 1770, went when a young woman of 18 with her husband to live in the Great Valley of Chester County, 28 miles west of Philadelphia and at that time was 6 miles beyond any neighbor except the Indians. V. 1 p. 64.

1701

The provincial authorities sent for our Conestoga Indians in 1701 to come to Philadelphia (V. 6 p. 34); the Susquehannocks and Shawanese went also (V. 6 p. 77). About the same time the Conestoga Indians petitioned the government for relief of their burdens (V. 2 p. 71). This year Bezellion, the Indian trader was accused of being disaffected from the English (V. 6 p. 28).

1706

James Logan laid before the Council the Indian Treaty made at Conestoga. V. 5 p. 113.

1707

James LeTort was now also complained against as a man dangerous to British interests in America. V. 5 p. 113.

1708

One of the rarest early histories of Pennsylvania is J. Oldmixon's, in which he tells us about Pennsylvania in 1708. In the discussion of the subject he says, "Some ships bound for Pennsylvania sail through Chesapeake Bay, the head falling within this latitude." This is the earliest mention of trading up the Chesapeake to our Susquehanna country. V. 5 p. 161. Hazard has by instalments re-printed the whole of Oldmixon's History. Further quoting Oldmixon he notes that both Swedes and Dutch live in this region; and mentions that no iron mill has yet been erected here. V. 5 p. 180.

1709

This year our Conestogoes went to pay their tithes to the Five Nations to whom they are tributary since they were conquered. V. 5 p. 113. The Indians here having no money, the Assembly granted them the sum necessary and also expenses of the journey.

1719

"In the year 1719 about 20 families (of Dunkers) came to Philadelphia, some settled at Pequea and some at Germantown and some at Skippach, etc. In the year 1729 more than 30 families arrived within this province belonging to the original church of Schwarzenau founded in 1708. The Dunkers were originally Calvinists and were baptized in the river Eder by Schwarzenau. The word Tunkers in German and Baptists in Greek and Dippers in English have all the same signification." V. 7 p. 124.

1721

Among the authors of early Pennsylvania was Jonathan Dickinson, says Thos. I. Wharton, Esq., in the Register, speaking of Provincial Literature of

Pennsylvania. (V. 8 p. 136.) He tells us that shortly after 1721 Dickinson "figures as a member of Council and as a Commissioner to treat with the Indians at Conestoga."

1722

This year Captain Civility and other Conestoga Chiefs, being called on to give their views on the punishment John Cartledge should undergo for being implicated in the killing of an Indian, all pleaded that there be no action taken against Cartledge. V. 5 p. 114.

This same year Gov. Keith signed a warrant for a large tract of land, to be surveyed at Conestoga, for the Indians. V. 4 p. 254.

This year Logan and Col. French went to Conestoga on Indian matters; they went to investigate the murder of the Indian above referred to. Hannah Penn in a letter dated London May 20, 1724 refers to it. V. 5 p. 269.

1724

This year more Dunkers settle about Pequea and Conestoga. This fact appears in Rev. Christian Endress historical letter on the Dunkers. Mr. Conyngnam's account of the sect is also given. V. 5 p. 333.

"Kurts, it is supposed, established the first iron works in 1726, within the present bounds of Lancaster County. Grubbs were distinguished for their industry and enterprise; they commenced operations in 1728." V. 8 p. 128.

1726

"First Settlement of Columbia"

Arthur Bradford writing in early days makes a brief statement of the settlement of Columbia and says that the facts he gives were gathered chiefly from a manuscript journal, belonging to the great, great grand-daughter of Robert Barber, the first settler. He is evidently quoting Rhoda Barber's journal. He says that down the river, right below the location of Columbia, the "Germans" lived, Stineman, Kauffman, Hare, Hupley and others. The township above was Donegal, and prominent Irish settlers here were Anderson, Cook, Tate, Hays and others. He says the first shad caught there by seine was in 1760; that the ferrying began early and that two large canoes were lashed together to take wagons across. V. 9 p. 113.

A similar account is copied from the Columbia Spy, to whom it was furnished, by "a highly respectable lady of the Society of Friends whose opportunities for gathering facts, relating to the early history of the place have been numerous." Among the unusual points she makes are that the road to Lancaster and Philadelphia was south of where the turnpike is—the first milestone was about 40 rods north of the Friends Meeting House—it was marked "76 miles to Phil; 10 to Lanc." V. 9 p. 145.

Susanna Wright was a very accomplished person, even as early as 1728. "She was born in Great Britain where she had received a good education, according to the estimates of the time, but the high degree of culture which her mind afterwards attained, was entirely owing to her own diligence and love of literature; but for which she never omitted any of the peculiar duties of her day and station. She came to this country with her parents in 1714 being then 17 years of age and lived with them for some time in the neighborhood of Philadelphia where her talents and understanding were justly appreciated; and she laid the foundation of many friendships with distinguished individuals and families which continued throughout her life She attained many languages and knew many sciences she was uncommonly agreeable in conversation. She lived nearly to the age of ninety."

Joshua Francis Fisher of Philadelphia writing in 1829, states that the above sketch he received from one of the most elegant and accomplished women of that time (V. 8 p. 177) and concerning her poetical ability he says:

"The only specimens of Susanna Wright's poetry which I have seen have a deeply religious character, but they are written with great force and feeling,

as well as elegance, and more than sustain her character for poetical talents, intellectual improvement and moral worth."

(Note: Here we have undoubtedly the most famous early woman of Lancaster County, and apparently one who will rank with the greatest women which our county has ever produced. Her life and character should be made the subject of an exhaustive paper written by some one of our Society. It would show modern womanhood the high degree of culture and intellectuality, necessary to be attained in order to rank with this great soul of those primitive times. Her poetry referred to by Mr. Fisher, can no doubt be found in the Pennsylvania Historical Society Library and a critical review of it would be very illuminating.)

1728

This year an article states the great bulk of the Mennonites began to arrive. V. 5 p. 114.

Wm. Fahnstock in his articles on "Historical Sketch of Ephrata" states that about this year the Seventh Day Baptists established at Ephrata "the first Protestant Monastery in America." V. 15 p. 161.

1729

This year according to Conyngham's Historical Notes "A large number of Irish emigrants settled at Pequea; also of Welsh." V. 5 p. 21.

1730

"Settlement of Ephrata"

"In the year, 1730, in the bosom of a beautiful dale lying between two wood-crowned hills at whose bottom a handsome stream of water winded its way through the low ground, was formed the settlement of Ephrata" says Conyngham. He and Rev. Christian Endress were invited to write a sketch of the peculiar religious establishment at Ephrata for the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. The former wrote several years before 1829 but the latter wrote his sketch in 1829.

Among the odd facts set forth are the following: the summer garments are of linen, the winter garments of cloth, men and women wear the same kind except that instead of trousers women wear petticoats, the women conceal their faces when they go out, there are about 300 members of the society, they live on vegetables only, worship four times every twenty four hours, in lieu of beds they sleep on benches and have wooden blocks for pillows, they observe Saturday as Sabbath. The colony was at its height in 1750.

Endress in his article gives the religious facts and history. V. 5 p. 331.

1730

Lancaster Town Laid Out

In an article signed "Investigator" the origin and the laying out of Lancaster Town is detailed. V. 8 p. 60. The writer states, "Governor Hamilton made an offer of two places one known as the "high plain" also by the name of Gibson's Pasture and afterwards "Sanderson's Pasture" at present (1831) the property of John Montgomery, Esq. The other situation was the Hill side extending from its summit on the east to Roaring Brook on the west covered with woods. The public road ran through it, and Gibson's house of entertainment would be included, which stood nearly opposite a fine spring communicating with the dark swamp and with the widow Buchanan's cake and beer house situate near where the road crossed the brook. There were several springs and the brook was thought favorable for the erection of water machinery. The spot was fixed upon and the plot of Lancaster made in 1730 in regular squares, open lots were reserved, in the center and adjoining the public square, for the court house, public offices, market, etc. The long swamp (which ran in the rear of Dr. DuFresne) was drained by a ditch cut into roaring brook The springs no longer run but a pump was in Mr. Rathfon's

placed in one spring, at a short depth and which yields water of an excellent quality. It is thought that with little expense water could be obtained from four or five such sources and would supply our whole city for every purpose that might possibly be required."

On page 101 of the same Volume, a reprint from the Lancaster Miscellany, gives us additional facts on the origin of our town. The writer says that from examining documents, etc., that, "The first deed for lots in the town of Lancaster, bear date 1735. We remark the names of Jacob Funk and Frederick Stroble and John Powell. The date of their deeds is May 20th, 1735. John Powell's lot was situated at the corner of Orange and Duke Streets. Dr. DuFresne resides on and owns the lot of Fred Stroble. George Gibson's date of deed is 14th Jan., 1740, for lot No. 221.

Governor Powell writes (apparently in 1754), "The house in which Gibson resides, is opposite a spring, and was included in the original town-plot—a swamp lay in front, another of some extent lay to the north."

"The question arises where lay the swamp north of Gibson's. We are informed that it was situate back of Dr. DuFresne's but upon further inquiry we learn that it was back of the yellow frame house in which the Doctor formerly resided situate on Duke Street between Orange and Chestnut, the remains of which were filled up by direction of Dr. DuFresne. Several fine springs are still in existence in the vicinity of the swamp, one on the lot occupied by Judge Hays, and three others. The passage that was cut to Roaring Brook appears to have been from the Spring at Judge Hays'. The run was called by the Germans Noisy Water. Gibson's pasture was leased by Hamilton to Adam Reigart. An old letter mentions the "log cabin of widow Buchanan." Her name is not among the purchasers. The swamp must have been in the square bounded by Duke, Queen, Chestnut and Orange Streets." V. 8 p. 101. Another article on Lancaster Town (V. 6 p. 265) states that a hickory tree stood in the center of the town under which the Indian Councils met and it was from one of these councils that a deputation was sent to confer with Wm. Penn at Shackamaxon. The Indian nation was called "Hickory" and the town was called Hickory Town before Lancaster was laid out. Gibson had a hickory tree painted upon his sign about 1722 and his tavern was situated near where the Slaymaker's Hotel now stands and the spring was nearly opposite. Another Indian town was located on a flat of land northeast of Hardwicke, the seat of William Coleman. A poplar tree was the emblem of the tribe. The wigwam was situated upon the Conestoga.

(Much of this must be taken cautiously and be carefully investigated before being accepted as accurate or even true.)

Another article in Hazard states that "Lancaster was laid out in 1728 and in 1730 it contained two hundred inhabitants and in 1766 it contained six hundred." V. 4 p. 391.

As an addition to the items supra, on Ephrata we note that a series of Rev. Peter Miller's letters are set forth dated 1772 to 1790 in which he gives a great deal of interesting history of the Ephrata monastic sect and corrects several errors concerning them, and especially erroneous propaganda concerning their attitude towards the Revolutionary War. V. 16 p. 253.

1732

Quoting Smith's History of Pennsylvania, which seems to discuss the history of Quakers particularly we find it stated regarding the beginning of the Quaker sect in Lancaster County that "A meeting for worship every first and fifth day was held at said John Millers for some years before building a meeting house. At the request of New Garden monthly meeting a meeting for worship was settled near Hatill Vernon's every first and sixth day of the week, and in the year 1732 this meeting was afterwards called Leacock." Also "In the year 1724 Samuel Miller and Andrew Moore made application on behalf of themselves and others to build a meeting house at Sadsbury which was granted and they built one in 1725 which goes by the name of Sadsbury meet-

ing. In 1735 the Leacock meeting was joined to Sadsbury meeting. V. 7 pp. 133 and 4.

(Note: This "Smith's History of Pennsylvania" is a history of "The People called Quakers" and was written by Samuel Smith of New Jersey, and had never come to light until printed by Hazard. The beginning of it was lost, but the part preserved and printed begins page 174 of Vol. 6, of the "Register."

1734

This year the Episcopal Church at Conestoga, "fifteen miles from Lancaster" was built (V. 5 p. 21). This likely was the Episcopal Church at Churchtown. That region was not generally called Conestoga however. In the official records the region is stated to be on "a branch of Conestoga." The Lutheran Church and School House in Lancaster, says Hazard, were built the same year (Do.). He also states that the county government was moved from Conestoga to Lancaster the same year. This is an error because the records show that the Courts moved from Postlethwaites in 1731.

1738

Lancaster County Taxables this year numbered 2560; and in 1752 they reached the number of 3977. Just how many in the town at the former date is not stated. V. 5 p. 115.

1739

The Presbyterian oath was allowed by Assembly this year and a short statement of the fact appears in Volume 5 p. 21.

1741

In an item dated this year it is stated: "We hear from Lancaster that during the great snow which in general was more than three feet deep the back inhabitants suffered much from want of bread; that many families of new settlers had little else to subsist upon but the carcasses of deer they found dead or dying in the swamps or runs about their houses. The Indians fear scarcity of deer and turkeys." V. 2 p. 24.

1742

The Charter of Lancaster Boro is set forth in full at is was granted this year of 1742. It is a unique document. V. 3 p. 397. Note is also made that this year a number of Germans stated to the General Assembly that they "Had emigrated from Europe by the invitation from the Proprietor; they had been brought up and were attached to the Omish doctrine and were conscientiously scrupulous against taking oaths—they therefore cannot be naturalized agreeably to the existing laws." A law was passed in conformity to their requests. V. 5 p. 21.

1743

An election was held this year to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Thomas Lindley. The Irish compelled the sheriff to receive such tickets as they approved and to make a return accordingly.

The following resolution was passed in Assembly: "Resolved that the sheriff having assumed upon himself the power of being sole judge at the late election exclusive of the inspectors chosen by the people, freemen of said county of Lancaster, is illegal, unwarrantable and an infringement of the liberties of the people of the Province; that it gave just cause for discontent to the inhabitants of said county that if any disturbances followed thereupon it is justly imputed to his misconduct. That the sheriff be admonished by the Speaker."

The sheriff attended and promised he would take care to keep the law in the future. He also altered the return and Samuel Blunston was elected to take his seat."

1744

This year at the Great Treaty at Lancaster the Indians confirmed the old treaty they had made in 1701 with the Province of Pennsylvania. V. 5 p. 130.

1745

It is stated that this year the "Episcopal church was completed in part." There seems to be some error in this item; it ought to be corrected. V. 5 p. 22.

The same year witnessed the split or schism between the Lutherans and Moravians of Lancaster." There was a great ferment and excitement among the Lutherans. The Lutherans told the governor they were compelled to hear a doctrine which they did not approve, or resign their church. The governor told them he could not interfere, that the law would protect them in their rights." The German pastor of the Lutheran church united a portion of the congregation with the Moravians. V. 5 p. 22.

This same year Cartier gave his allegiance to the French and deserted the English. V. 5 p. 114.

1749

The particulars of the great election fraud in Lancaster County committed this year is discussed in brief. The complaint was made by James Webb that owing to the fraud he was defeated. He complained that while only 1000 voters were present 2300 tickets were polled. V. 5 p. 22.

1750

"At an election held for representatives for York County a large party of Germans drove the people from the election ground. The sheriff left the box and went out to speak to them but was knocked down with others. Nicholas Ryland the coroner then forced his way into the Court House and took possession of the ballot box and three of the inspectors remained with him to conduct the election. The sheriff and four of the inspectors leaped out the back window of the Court House or they would have lost their lives. The sheriff afterwards requested to be admitted but was refused.

The sheriff afterwards called on six freeholders and examined them on their oaths, as to the persons whom they thought duly elected and then drew up a certificate which he and the six signed and was accepted by the Assembly.

The rioters gave the following explanation to the Governor. "Hans Hamilton the sheriff did not open the polls till 2 o'clock at which time the Marsh people had assembled armed and surrounded the window and would not permit the Dutch people to vote, thereupon the Dutch being the most numerous broke into the Court House and the sheriff made his escape with some of the inspectors out of the back window, that they invited the sheriff to return but he refused; that the coroner then took the sheriff's place and proceeded to take the tickets and after the election was over the sheriff was invited to count the tickets but he refused to have anything to do with the election." V. 5 p. 114.

1751

"In pursuance of a resolution passed at a large meeting of the freemen of Lancaster County, in the town of Lancaster it was stated that a number of the settlers had severely suffered, both from the hardships of a new settlement and the hostility of the Indians, and therefore be it resolved that a house of employment be provided for the industrious, in indigent circumstances. And the building was accordingly erected by the benevolent spirit which disposed all sects and all countries to contribute their aid for so excellent a purpose. A farm was procured and farming implements provided and manufacturing articles for the encouragement of honest but indigent industry. Lancaster became soon remarkable for the excellence of its stockings made in that establishment." V. 5 p. 22.

1752

Lancaster County taxables in 1752 numbered 3977; and the taxables of

town of Lancaster numbered 311, the same year. V. 5 p. 115. The taxables of the county from 1752 to 1786 were, at intervals stated: 1760 the number of 5631; in 1770, there were 6608; in 1779 there were 8433 and in 1786 there were 5839. V. 4 p. 12. In 1793 there were 6409; in 1800 there were 7834; in 1807 there were 9562; in 1814 there were 11346; in 1821 there were 13560 and in 1828 there were 14991. In the last named year the total population was 74955 of whom 4 were slaves and 17 deaf and dumb. Do. p. 13.

1754

In 1754 it is stated that the inhabitants were greatly shocked by the news of Braddock's defeat. Flour was made at the John Wright old stone mill erected in 1740 at the mouth of Shawnee Run. It was packed in small casks and carried on pack horses, a cask on each side for Braddock's army. It was taken to Raystown and Fort DuQuesne. The mill was built by James Wright and was still standing in 1829. V. 9 p. 114.

Governor Pownall visited Lancaster Town in 1754. In his Journal he states that "I took the road from Philadelphia to Wright's Ferry on the Susquehanna River from the Ship to the Tun by the Wagon tavern the road passes over the North Mountain. To the Tun, John Miller's, is six miles. The road does not get clear of the mountain till it gets to the Sun. The Hat is the widow Caldwell's six miles and a quarter. The last 13 miles I could not ride in three hours. To the Red Lion, Jos. Steers six and half miles. To Conestoga four miles. To Lancaster one mile. Lancaster is a growing town and making money—a manufactory here of saddles and pack saddles also of guns—it is a stage town—five hundred houses—two thousand inhabitants.

Between Lancaster and Wright's Ferry I saw the finest farm one can possibly conceive, the highest culture. It belongs to a Switzer. Here it was I saw the method of watering meadows by cutting troughs in the side of the hill for the springs to run into. The water would run over the sides and water the whole of the ground. I never saw the plan used in England. A town near Lancaster called Ephrata is settled by Donkers, Doopers, Dimplers—they are I think a queer set of protestant regulars." V. 6 pp. 28 and 29.

In Gov. Pownall's Journal, from which the above is taken there was the following note in manuscript:

"When Governor Pownall visited Lancaster there was not one good house in the town. The houses were chiefly frame, filled with stone—of logs—and a few of stone. When Lancaster was laid out it was the desire of the proprietor to raise an annual revenue from the lots; no lots therefore were sold of any large amount; but settlers were encouraged to build and receive a lot, paying an annual sum as ground rent—hence the large number of poor or persons in indigent circumstances who were induced to settle in Lancaster. The Lancaster town was therefore too large at an early period in proportion to the population of the surrounding country and its inhabitants suffered much from want of employment as from its local situation remote from water, it was not or could it ever possibly become a place of business. The proprietor was therefore wrong in forcing the building and settlement of Lancaster. The town outgrew its strength and looks dull and gloomy in consequence." V. 6 p. 29.

Among the book-sellers in Pennsylvania this year Hazard places William Dunlap. He removed to Philadelphia in 1757. In 1767 there was Charles Johnson in King Street, Lancaster.

1755

"The proprietors directed their agents after the Treaty made with the Indians in 1755, that in all sales made by them they should take particular pains to encourage the emigration of the Irish into Cumberland County from Lancaster County as serious disturbances had arisen in consequence of disputes between the Irish and Germans at elections. The proprietaries desired that York should be settled by Germans and Cumberland by Irish. V. 15 p. 82

Note: This may account for the great number of Scotch-Irish in the various

parts of Cumberland County. It is well worth keeping in mind as an aid in interpreting the history of the two counties mentioned.

We are informed that General Braddock was long detained at Will's Creek on account of forage and provisions. Landing his troops in Virginia was said to be a most unfortunate step because neither provisions nor forage was to be had there nor carriages. If they had landed in Pennsylvania it would have saved 40000 pounds sterling and shortened the march six weeks. He was promised 150 wagons and 300 horses with a large quantity of forage and provisions from the back settlements of Pennsylvania; but after anxious expectation he received 15 wagons and 100 horses While in this distress he received 500 pounds in provisions and wine from Philadelphia. Franklin helped out. He observed that Gen. St. Clair's head dress was of the Hussar kind and he caused a report to be spread among the Germans that unless 150 wagons could be got ready and sent within a certain time St. Clair who was a Hussar would come among them and take away whatever he found. The Germans who had lived among the Hussars knew too well what this meant and instead of 150 wagons sent 200. They also sent 190 wagons more, laden with a ton of corn each, four wagons with provisions for officers and 60 head of cattle. V. 8 p. 45 and 6.

The Susquehanna Indians had now become so poor they were compelled to beg clothes from the settlers. V. 7 p. 207.

1756

Gov. Morris visited Lancaster and other adjacent places in order to raise men to station on the banks of Susquehanna to prevent the French and Indians from attacking the eastern settlements. Over 300 men were stationed on the river to resist. V. 5 p. 285.

1757

In 1757 some of the "Dutch" residents about or west of Lancaster were killed by Indians. V. 5 p. 572. The Conestoga Indians went to Easton to the treaty this year also. (Do.) It was also this year that coal was discovered at Lykens, "near Lancaster County": It was 30 miles from Harrisburg V. 5 p. 384.

1759

Barracks were erected at Lancaster in 1759 in consequence of the distracted state of the county by Indian cruelties and French hostilities. They were large enough to protect 500 persons. Mr. Bausman was elected barracks master. V. 5 p. 22.

The same year the freemen of Lancaster County complained to the Assembly that the road to Philadelphia was very poor and in the fall and spring impassable; therefore they stated it was impossible to attend Supreme Court at Philadelphia, and they petitioned for a county court. (Do.)

A contributor informs us that Benjamin West successfully practiced his art of painting in Philadelphia, Lancaster and New York till 1759, when he went to Italy. V. 5 p. 337.

1760

Lancaster County had 436,346 acres of tilled land in 1760; 5635 taxables each paying an average of one pound and two shillings, making a total tax of 6178 pounds. V. 5 p. 22. In 1760, there were five news papers published in the province of Pennsylvania, all weekly, three in Philadelphia, one in Germantown and one in Lancaster. V. 6 p. 137.

1762

Certain Indians travelling eastward reached Lancaster in 1762 and had with them several white children. They surrendered them at Lancaster. V. 5 p. 116. The same year Rittenhouse surveyed the Delaware and Susquehanna Canal route. Vol. 1 p. 409.

1763

The rapid growth of the county by large and extensive clearings, made each year by enterprising emigrants from Germany, Holland and Ireland induced also many of the worthless idle and dissolute to follow, and therefore compelled the honest settlers to build a house of correction for the punishment of the vicious. V. 5 p. 22.

The Germans about this time purchased many of the improvements left or sold by the Scotch-Irish, which were timbered too heavily for the Irish and particularly at Chestnut Glade on the northern line of the county. These Germans built mills on the Conestoga and particularly did Michael Garber, Sebastian Graeff and Hans Christy, so that the people along Conestoga petitioned the Assembly against the "three large dams." They state that the creek flows about 30 miles through thick wooded soil and about 250 feet wide, well suited to rafts and flats of wood. The price of wood was very high in Lancaster and scarce; that the dams keep down the fish and make the stream malarial. They asked that the dams be removed. (Do.)

It is necessary only to mention that the Conestoga Indian Murder by the Paxtan boys is discussed variously by Hazard at several places in the Register. V. 5 p. 22, also V. 6 p. 297, also V. 12 p. 9, also V. 6 p. 298. At the last place mentioned there is statement by Col Robinson asserting that he was in Lancaster with his troops, on the Sunday when the remnant of Indians were killed in Lancaster, and he desired to interfere but was not allowed to do so. He was not master of the situation and nothing was done to prevent the slaughter.

1764

Samuel Eckerlin of Cocalico Township, Lancaster County and member of the religious society of Dunkers held 187 acres of land in trust for their use and benefit. Henry Miller applied to him for the deed to himself but Eckerlin refused saying however he had no objections to convey the land to trustee for the common and sole use of the said society of Dunkers but he would not execute and deed for any other purpose nor to any other persons. V. 5 p. 22.

1765

It is stated that in 1765 the Presbyterians of Lancaster put up a large meeting house under the direction of the building committee, William Montgomery, John Craig and James Davis. V. 5 p. 22.

Note: The corner stone of the old church, lying in the northeast corner of the present church, bears the date 1763.

1766

It is stated that Lancaster Town in 1766 had 600 inhabitants, having grown from 200 inhabitants in 1750. In 1766 also an act was passed for lighting the streets but it was repealed the next year on the ground that all would have to pay but few would receive the light. V. 4 p. 391.

1768

In 1768 a great hail storm is noted as having occurred in Lancaster. A considerable article of the same appears on the subject. V. 8 p. 124.

1769

Hazard tells us that in 1769 the Episcopal Church had an addition built to it. This is thought to be an error, and that the addition was to the Lutheran Church. He also states that the German Reformed Church was completed this year. That is the second church. The date stone bears date 1765.

1771

In 1771 Lancaster County was extensively interested in growing silk worms; and the raisers sent many thousands of them to Philadelphia. Among

the most successful raisers in Lancaster were Davis, Johnson, Henry and Whitlock. V. ? p. ??.

1772

The commissioners vote 500 pounds towards opening clearing and making the new road lately laid out and ordered to be opened by the Governor and Council, leading the middle ferry on Schnylkill to the town of Strasburg in Lancaster County, provided 1000 pounds be voted by the Assembly V. 3 p. 271.

1774

Lancaster's representatives to the Boston Port Bill meeting, and their action and resolutions are set forth under this date. The meeting was held in our Court House July 9, 1774. V. 3 p. 37.

1775

A writer in the Penn Gazette furnishes Reminiscences of Philadelphia under this date and incidentally refers to Lancaster as follows: "A road leading from Market Street must have been open for there was a road to Lancaster, of which we sometimes heard as a place 'far in the wilds remote from public view,'" which might be reached in three days journey; nor was the enighboring town ever spoken of familiarly until some of our public bodies and many of our affrighted citizens, fled thither for safety on approach of a British Army, in 1775. The mention of that sad day brings back its terrors with the freshness of yesterday. V. 3 p. 41.

1776

Some of the qualities of George Ross are thus described by one who knew him; and especially knew him as a lawyer, of the Philadelphia Bar:

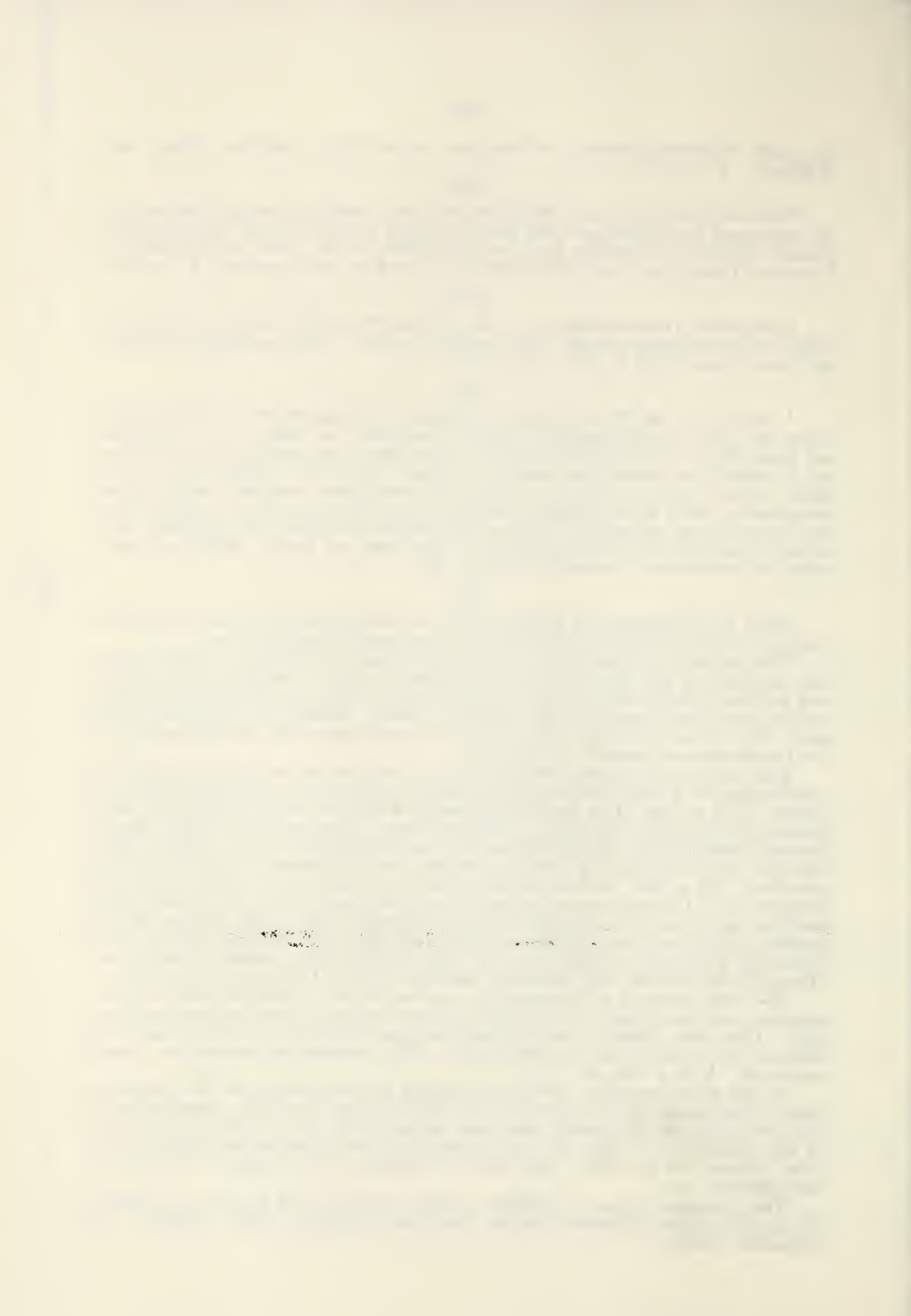
"The talents of George Ross were much above mediocracy. His manner was insinuating and persuaasive, accompanied with a species of pleasantry and habitual good humor. His knowledge of the law was sufficient to obtain respect from the Court, and his familiar manner secured the attention of the jury. But he was not industrious and his career after the commencement of the Revolution was short." V. 6 p. 133.

Ross was on the committee to draw the Declaration of Rights to the first Constitution of Pennsylvania, adopted in 1776. With him were Mr. Biddle and others. V. 4 p. 194. The Lancaster County delegates of the convention were George Ross, Philip Marsteller, Thomas Porter, Bartram Galbreath, Joseph Sherrer, John Hubley, Henry Slaymaker and Alexander Lowry. George Ross was the vice president of the Convention, and Benjamin Franklin was the president. Do p. 193. Before the Convention was held, there was a Provincial Conference of Committees on the subject of the Constitution for Pennsylvania, and for the Committee on the Lancaster County there were present at the meeting which met at Carpenter's Hall June 18, 1776, William Atlee, Esq., Lodowick Lowman, William Brown, John Smiley, Maj. James Cunningham, Major David Jenkins, Col. Bartram Galbreath and Col. Alexander Lowry.

The main purpose of this meeting was to submit a skeleton form of Constitution; and to arrange for election of members of a constitutional convention. Lancaster County was divided into six districts for the purpose of election of members to the Convention. The meeting of committees lasted one week. V. 4 p. 161, etc.

In the same volume p. 209 may be found the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Pennsylvania elected to frame the first constitution of our state, that of 1776, which step was taken by all of the states in response to the resolution of May 15, 1776 introduced into Continental Congress by John Adams, to the effect that all the colonies now proceed to formulate constitutions, etc.

The Lancaster County members' names appear p. 213 and are as follows: Philip Marsteller, Thomas Porter, Bartram Galbreath, John Hubley and Alexander Lowry.



1777

Among the prominent Philadelphians who fled to Lancaster when the British entered Philadelphia in 1777 were Robert Morris, J. M. Nesbit and several others. George Bartram a merchant of Philadelphia, a native of Scotland was compelled to come to Lancaster early in the year. He dined out with a party of Whigs and took a cold which caused his death in the 43d year of his life on April 24, 1777 and he was buried in front of the Episcopal Church. A neat marble slab on the pavement marks the spot where his remains are deposited. V. 6 p. 29.

J. M. Nesbit was one of the originators of the Pennsylvania Bank. So great was the distress in 1780, of the American Army that Washington was apprehensive that they would not be able to keep the field. The army was saved however by a combination of circumstances. Washington having written to Richard Peters, Esq., that gentleman immediately called on J. M. Nesbit and explained to him the situation. Mr. Nesbit replied that he had ordered a large amount of pork put up and that the army should have it and also a large prize which had been taken laden with provisions Mr. Nesbit was a faithful coadjutor of Robert Morris during the war in the supply of money and necessities for the army and in support of public credit when Mr. Morris acted financier. It may be necessary to explain that the house of Conyngham and Nesbit was conducted during the War under the firm name of J. M. Nesbit and Co. Do. p. 28.

In a note by the editors of the United States Gazette referring to the ancient village of Ephrata, situate in Lancaster County, the fact is noted that "one of the first printing presses introduced into the state" was located in that village. The identical press in question became the property of the Crawford Messenger in 1804. The wood work was renewed and it was removed to Meadville in the fall of 1804. All the Continental money issued by Congress while at Lancaster and York during the Revolutionary War was struck upon it. "This relic of antiquity is now (1830) we believe the property of Mr. Purviance of the neighborhood of Warren and from which the Union, a very respectable sheet is issued."—Crawford Messenger. V. 6 p. 335.

During the fall of 1777 General Wayne, whose forces were at Mount Joy, in Chester County near Valley Forge, came to Lancaster to try to get the badly needed provisions for the soldiers. Hazard states:

"The General while at Lancaster used every exertion and influence within his power to redeem the pledge which he had given in his division orders, and by his exertion aided by a few patriotic individuals, he ultimately succeeded in rendering the Pennsylvania line comfortable as to clothing as well as respectable in appearance." V. 3 pp. 375 and 6

During this dark time also there were certain disaffected people in Lancaster who helped some of the British prisoners here to escape. Among them was a woman who had a grievance against the American cause. The town of Lancaster was a favorite place to send British prisoners. When the suspicious escapes became numerous, Washington sent Gen. Hazen here. It is said his headquarters were the Red Cat Tavern on N. Prince St. V. 12 p. 49. This was in 1777.

In 1777 also at Lancaster a Revolutionary Handbill was printed, issued from Red Bank Oct. 23, 1777. It is signed by Robert Ballard and is stated to be by order of Congress, which at that time was sitting at York. V. 3 p. 181.

A list of the members in the committee of safety in 1777 is given. Among them is William Henry of Lancaster. V. 3 p. 200.

In 1777-8 the Pennsylvania Packet or General Advertiser was published at Lancaster having been removed from Philadelphia upon entering of the British. V. 1 p. 173.

1778

Two Governors were buried in Lancaster, Governor Wharton and Governor Mifflin. May 27, 1778 Gov. Wharton was buried there and Mifflin died there and was buried in 1800. V. 6 p. 29.

An interesting letter written by Wharton dated Lancaster Mar. 12, 1778 is found in the Register discussing the amount of disaffection that abounded during those troublesome times. V. 3 p. 308. A considerable number of letters on Revolutionary subjects dated Lancaster may be found at the same place in Volume three, written by President Wharton dated at Lancaster.

At Lancaster Jan. 9, 1778, Thos. Wharton, President of the State of Pennsylvania appointed Gen. Lacy who was then not 23 years of age to be a brigadier general of the state. The letter of appointment sets forth the various companies which are ordered to the field, and informs Lacy of the duties before him. T. Matlack at Lancaster forwards to Lacy his commission and congratulates him. Very interesting correspondence with General Washington is also set forth here. V. 3 p. 297.

1781

An account of the revolt of the Pennsylvania line is given in Vol. 2 p. 137. An account of this affair is given by Dr. David Ramsey at page 139. This gives the account a local tinge because his youth was spent here.

The list of delinquent taxes received from the 17 counties of Pennsylvania from 1781 to 1789, is given, in Vol. 2 p. 78. Those for Lancaster were 619 pounds for 1781, for 1782 were 2661 pounds, for 1783 were 1924 pounds, for 1785 were not reported, for 1786 140 pounds, for 1787 were 2361 pounds, for 1788 were 4331 pounds, and for 1789 were 2591 pounds; and totaled in the years stated 14,631 pounds.

Justice Duncan of the Pennsylvania Supreme Court was born in Carlisle and he lived and was educated there. He was a pupil of David Ramsay, the historian. He studied law under Judge Yeates in Lancaster and was admitted to the Bar in 1781, and his name appears among the Lancaster Bar, at that date. On the death of Judge Yeates of the Supreme Court Duncan was appointed to the vacancy. V. 1 p. 76.

1782

In 1782 there was a large Militia Meeting in Lancaster County. This meeting was called because of the "complexion" of the Assembly then in session, the Constitution and Liberties of the State were deemed to be in danger. The call warns "Let us then not coolly and simply suffer any of our rights to be taken from us by any men especially as our constitution invests us with full power to oppose any such attempt." The call was for a meeting at Manheim the following January 15th. This was a call to the Colonels of the Lancaster County Militia. There were present at the meeting Colonels Thomas Edwards, Ziegler, Lowry, Ross, Rodgers, Eller; Captains Ewing, Hubley and Laird, and Majors Cook, Kelly, Hays and Hare and others.

The main question voted on was "Is it the opinion of the members present that they approve the appointment of John Dickinson as president of the State?" The vote on the question was divided. The convention also passed a resolve that from the "complexion" of the House and the appointment by them of Dickinson as president the Liberties of the state are safe.

They also voted that it was proper for Col. Rodgers to call this meeting as it restored quiet and confidence; and it removed the unjust charged being circulated against Dickinson and two members of congress James Wilson and John Montgomery, Esqrs. It had a tendency to suppress false reports.

1783

The expulsion of Congress from Philadelphia is discussed in Vol. 2 p. 275. The troops of the Pennsylvania line led the movement and among them was a detachment from Lancaster. The object is further discussed at p. 328.

1787

The proceedings of the Pennsylvania Convention to Consider the Federal Constitution are set forth in Vol. 4 p. 257, etc.

1793

By Act of Apr. 11, 1793 a bridge was authorized to be built over the Susquehanna River four miles below Wright's Ferry. The Susquehanna Bridge at McCall's Ferry was authorized to be built by act of March 30, 1811 and the charter was granted Sept. 13, 1811. By Act of March 28, 1809, the Susquehanna Bridge at Columbia was authorized, and a charter was granted to a company to do so Nov. 19, 1811. Feb. 7, 1814 an act was passed for the building of a bridge over Susquehanna at Marietta and a company chartered for the purpose May 17th of the same year. See V. 2 p. 295.

About the year 1793, it appears by an article in V. 2 p. 375 that a number of Lancaster County Dutch were visiting in Philadelphia and were very much excited to see the bulk show windows on Market Street. One at No. 134 Market created great surprise and the writer states that one of them exclaimed, "Gook a mole, har, Gook do!—meiner sale."

On page 293 of the same volume there is a list of the Lancaster County Turnpikes chartered, in a chronological order,—in fact the list of the state is given. An amazingly large number were in Lancaster County. A further list of the same and also of the canals of the state appears in Vol. 1 p. 407.

In Vol. 3 p. 249, may be found the case of John Nicholson's speculation in land, while he was a state officer of Pennsylvania. Many people were duped into purchases which turned out disastrously for them. Among them were many from Lancaster County. Considerable of his holdings were in this county. This occurred about 1793 and 4.

1800

Lancaster County at this early date had a reputation for great fertility. An authority on the subject answering a list of questions as to the best agriculture in the country says, "I have heard it said in Lancaster County by experienced farmers that one year with another 25 bushels of shelled corn per acre was a good yield; and Lancaster County is proverbial in Pennsylvania for fertility of soil and excellence of tillage." V. 4 p. 50.

This year on Jan. 21, Gen. Mifflin died in Lancaster. He was a member of the Assembly at the time which sat here but his constitution was shattered. Resolutions were passed expressive of his merits and services as a soldier and as "statesman" and providing for his interment at public expense and for the erection of a monument. V. 6 p. 68.

1804

A curious item appears in Vol. 16 p. 10, stating that in 1804 Oliver Evans proposed to conduct transportation on the Lancaster and Philadelphia Pike by the means of "steam wagons." He himself writes the article. He says that on Sept. 26, of that year he submitted to the consideration of the Lancaster Turnpike Company a statement of the cost and profits of a steam carriage to carry 100 barrels of flour 50 miles in 24 hours, tending to show that one such steam carriage could make more net profits than 10 wagons drawn by 10 horses each on a good turnpike road and offering to build such a carriage at a very low price. Later he says he met "obstinate opposition."

1810

In a letter dated 1816 Joel Lightner writes to a Philadelphia scientist of fossil bones which he found in his farm in Lancaster County near the Lancaster Turnpike about six years before that date. The bones were apparently of very large animals measuring 16 inches long and 10 or more inches in circumference. There is a whole column article on the subject. V. 1 p. 98.

In an article in V. 4 p. 136, at p. 138, being a copy of a report made to the Senate in 1820 on the depressed condition of the state at that time, it is stated that the Farmers Bank of Lancaster was organized with a capital of \$300,000 on March 19, 1810 and that it was one of the early symptoms of a mania for banking, and these symptoms for banking induced the legislature to prohibit unincorporated associations from issuing notes, etc.

1814

In a fine tabulation of the entire state by counties under date of 1814, there may be found the following for Lancaster County among the other counties of the state. Number of taxables 11,346; first rate land 169,380 acres; assessed per acre \$64; second rate land 254,071 acres; assessed at \$47; third and fourth rate land 84,091 acres; assessed at \$10; to \$29 per acre; total acres in county 508,142; amount of assessed value \$21,768,295; assessed value personal property \$6,785,284; real and personal property value \$28,553,579. This was the highest value in the whole state at that date. Philadelphia City had \$28,251,938; and Philadelphia County outside the city had \$18,390,804. Chester County had \$23,943,383; Bucks had \$15,792,000; Berks \$16,790,000; Franklin had \$11,266,000; Cumberland \$11,584,000, and all the others were below 10 million dollars. V. 2 p. 12.

In 1814 Lancaster County was credited with three "Banks." They were The Lancaster Trading Company, Chartered May 16, 1814 with \$151,000 capital paid in, having \$118,770 notes in circulation and \$37,518 specie; the Marietta and Susquehanna Trading Company with \$263,155 capital paid in, \$228,222 notes in circulation and \$7800 specie; and the Farmers Bank with \$193,150 capital paid in, with \$193,150 notes in circulation and \$46,980 specie. By 1819 the notes of the first two had decreased to about \$30,000 while those of the Farmers Bank has decreased to \$162,936. Much other tabular information is given; and comparisons with all the other banks in the state appear. Vol. 4 p. 166. The Taxables and slaves of the county are given in the same volume p. 380 for 1814 and 1821 and 1828.

1820

The number of prisoners of each county of the state, kept in the Old Penitentiary at Philadelphia at the charge of the several counties from 1820 to 1825 are set forth in V. 1 p. 248. Lancaster County had 30—23—24—25—20 and 33 convicts there from 1820 to 1825. The cost ran from \$1328 in 1820 to \$1762 in 1825. On these costs there were credits for about one-third to three-fifths of the sum. See also p. 249.

The population of Lancaster City in 1820 is given as 6633. V. 6 p. 31.

1822

A report to the Senate on Pennsylvania's roads, bridges and canals was made March 23, 1822, and is interesting since Lancaster County had its considerable share therein. V. 2 p. 291.

In a fine review of the provisions made in Pennsylvania for education from 1682 to 1828, it is stated that in 1822 the city and incorporated boroughs of Lancaster County were erected into the Second School District with powers and privileges and duties similar to those of the first district—to elect directors—erect houses—provide rules and government of schools—establish model school to qualify teachers—to publish an annual statement. They seemed to be confined to the Lancastrian System. V. 4 p. 296.

1827

An interesting discussion of a report of the Pennsylvania Railroad is given in Vol. 3 p. 170. It states that the first survey for the railroad between Susquehanna and Philadelphia was made in 1827 and was a hurried one. The instructions to the engineer were to follow the most direct route from the Susquehanna to the City. There was no incident until the Five Mile Stone on the Lancaster Road was reached. There insuperable difficulties regarding crossing the Schuylkill were met. . . . The railroad line reaches the dividing ground between the Susquehanna and the Delaware at the Gap of Mine Ridge and thence gradually descending along the eastern slope till it passes the west branch of Brandywine at Coatesville it attains the level of the Chester Valley. These are the only references to Lancaster County points in the same. V. 3 p. 170.

The Trade on the Susquehanna, as it existed about this time is discussed in Volume 2 p. 320. It there appears that agricultural products from Lancaster and other counties form a great part of the trade. The main trade however was exported from the upper counties. Union, Northumberland, Center, Lycoming, Clearfield, Columbia, Luzerne and Tioga Counties exported by means of the Susquehanna annually 823,000 bushels of wheat—18,500 bushels of clover seed—10,350 barrels of whiskey and about 1500 barrels of pork. A large amount of coal also was shipped and a great deal of lumber. There was also a large annual trade in agricultural products from Perry, Mifflin, Huntingdon, Cumberland, York, Dauphin and Lancaster Counties.

In 1827 the legislature appointed Rev. Wm. Ashmead, Rev. Jos. Clarkson and Rev. Chr. Endress three of the Trustees of the Lancaster County Academy. Within a year or two they were all deceased. They were the only ministers on the Board; all the others continued in good health. V. 8 p. 171.

Some idea of the amount of mail business done at Lancaster this year may be had from the report that \$2024 postage was cancelled; Philadelphia cancelled \$77,446; Harrisburg \$5962; Pittsburg \$5342; Carlisle and York much less than Lancaster. The whole state cancelled \$127,821. There were 560 post offices in Pennsylvania at that date. V. 1 p. 123.

The following interesting statistics for Lancaster County are found in the report of the Auditor General of Pennsylvania for 1827. The returns are made for the entire state, but we shall notice only those for Lancaster County and such other sections as may be useful for the sake of comparison.

Dividends on bridges and pike companies show: Columbia Bridge Company \$4500; Lancaster and Middletown Turnpike Company \$200. The only bridge company paying more dividends is the Harrisburg Bridge \$4950.

Bank dividends are reported as follows—Farmers of Lancaster \$1609; Columbia Bridge Company \$944, and Lancaster Bank \$411. Those of Mechanics Bank and Philadelphia are \$2563; of Schuylkill Bank \$2400, of York Bank \$189; of Gettysburg \$1600; and same of Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania. The dividends of all others are smaller.

Of the taxes on offices, mainly on prothonotaries offices, that for Lancaster County was \$1124; and the only ones higher were those of Philadelphia. The Lancaster County Register's Office tax was \$164.02.

Lancaster County's tavern licenses amounted to \$3171.20, while Philadelphia taverns paid \$11,486. Berks paid \$1965, Chester \$1149, and York \$1321.

Duties on dealers in foreign merchandise show Lancaster dealers paid \$1020; Chester's \$1590; Berks' \$1366; Bucks' \$1205; Philadelphia County \$6223; and City \$9158. Pittsburg merchants paid \$1791, while those of Lancaster paid \$500.60. Therefore Lancaster City and County merchants paid \$1721.19.

In a way the elegance of taste of a community in those days was registered by the amount of foreign goods bought, because the finer and more elegant articles were imported. Lancaster City and County by this test stood next to Philadelphia. V. 1 p. 39 and 40.

1828

In the report of 1828, these same items are as follows: Dividends of Columbia Bridge \$4500, and of Elizabethtown Pike \$500. Bank Dividends, Farmers \$1438, Columbia Bridge \$1047, and Lancaster Bank \$401. Outside of Philadelphia the only Banks higher than the Farmers was the Farmers of Reading, Easton Bank and Bank of Chester County, which each were slightly higher. The amounts of tavern license of Lancaster County was \$2093. Others in the same class were Berks County \$2026; Washington \$1567; York \$1564, and Chester \$2058. Philadelphia paid \$12,158.

As to duties on dealers of foreign merchandise Lancaster, including Lancaster City paid \$2859.56. In this it stands next to Philadelphia, in which the city paid \$15,561, and the county \$1584. V. 3 p. 177.

The same year the taxables in Lancaster by townships may be seen set forth in Vol. 4 p. 377. Lancaster City contained 1720; Earl 989; Cocalico 972;

Strasburg 843; Warwick 735; Manor 835 and Manheim 280. Those of the entire county and city were 14,991. Manheim was apparently not thickly populated.

The holdings of turnpike stock of the different corporations of the county and state may be seen for this year in Vol. 7 p. 69; the Conestoga Navigation toll rates in Vol. 6 p. 46; an account of the Lancaster and Columbia Railroad, Vol. 3 p. 45; the expenditures for education in Lancaster County to wit, \$6554 in Vol. 3 p. 165. In this sum the county of Lancaster leads all other counties reported, being more than \$2000 in advance of Chester County the nearest competitor.

The following comment is made:

"We doubt whether any general system of education could be much more expensive to many of the counties of this commonwealth than the system now in operation, miserable and defective as it is; and indeed taking the benefits into consideration, there is no doubt in our minds that the most effective, though actually requiring a greater expenditure of money, yet in the end will be the cheapest." This was the cost of educating the poor children. York paid \$2657; Franklin \$3900; Chester \$4125; Cumberland \$2623. The article is quoted from the Lancaster Journal.

In the Senate of Pennsylvania the subject of completing the Philadelphia and Columbia railroad was the subject of discussion so that the best entry into Philadelphia might be had. Mr. Powell's remarks are given in Vol. 3 p. 45 of the Register. In the course of his discussion he says that it is anticipated, "that this railroad will conduct to market quite as much produce as the Union Canal, and no doubt believing that it is not less important to the interests of Chester, Delaware and Lancaster Counties, and all the western counties, however powerful the means which have been found to frustrate the wishes or to render abortive the efforts of those who think that all portions of the state ought to be consulted in matters wherein all are alike concerned." Here then is a statement of the relation which this new railroad is supposed to bear to Lancaster County.

The lumber trade on the Susquehanna is discussed in Vol. 3 p. 400. In an article dated Baltimore it is stated that, "Among the various articles of commerce of the Susquehanna River that of lumber is an item of importance. Our attention has been frequently attracted to large rafts within the last fortnight as they moved slowly up to Baltimore with the tide, extending apparently a mile in length, with here and there a house upon them sufficiently large for accommodation of half a dozen men; but we thought little more on the subject until in conversation with an inspector. On Monday afternoon asking him the probable quantity in one of these floats which consisted of a number of rafts together he said that in 1812 he inspected one float which contained upward of two millions five hundred thousands feet of plank and board. He informed us that the article was all purchased for a foreign market at three different prices something like \$25 per thousand feet."

On inquiry of a dealer in the article we were informed that a calculation had been made within a day or two and the result was that something like eight million feet of lumber had been brought to this market this season from the Susquehanna River, and that in one float in which he had 300,000 feet of logs there were three million feet of board. This float arrived ten days ago (June 1829). He said the rafts which composed the mammoth float were brought from Chenango and Broome Counties in the western part of New York, about 400 miles by water, where seven eighths of the lumber is collected, with which the Baltimore market is supplied, and that there was not quite so much lumber received here this season as last and the prices were not so good, the difference being only this,—that last year the market was \$9—\$17 and \$23 per thousand according to quality, cash or with interest, whereas now the sales are at same price but on credit.

The Susquehanna lumber is now all in market that may be expected this year, as it is only during the spring months when the river is full that it can be floated down.

In Vol. 6 p. 160 a list of the sheriffs of Lancaster County from 1797 to 1824 is given as follows: 1797, Christian Carpenter—1800, Michael Rhine—1802, John Reitzel—1806, Emanuel Reigart—1809, James Humes—1812, Henry Reigart—1815, George Hambright—1818, John Mathiot—1821, Frederick Hambright—1824, William White and 1827, Adam Diller.

In Vol. 4 p. 380, the lists of taxable inhabitants of all the counties of Pennsylvania is given, for 1814—1821 and 1828 and the same for Lancaster County at those dates are 11,346—13,560 and 14,991.

In an article in Vol. 3 p. 42 the trade done at the "Port of Lancaster" on the Conestoga Navigation is set forth for the year 1828. From this "port" of Lancaster went 30 hogsheads of whiskey, a lot of flour, tallow and lard for Baltimore, in one week. Much coal also was shipped. Applications have been made by a number of distillers offering all their whiskey as soon as vessels can be ready to convey it to Baltimore. . . . Our friends in Baltimore will perceive that the spirit and enterprise which led a few citizens of Lancaster to render the Conestoga navigable have been crowned with success. The system is perfect from Lancaster to Safe Harbor 18 miles. The time ascending is six to eight hours—only one horse is used in towing. The completion of the work assures prosperity to Lancaster. With improvement of the Susquehanna system boats may load at Lancaster and navigate the Chesapeake. The drawback is the toll of \$10 charged by the Maryland Canal.

In the same book p. 360 are the names of the electors of Pennsylvania in the presidential election of 1828. The Andrew Jackson electors triumphed in Pennsylvania and all voted for Jackson. Among them is James Duncan. The full proceedings of the meeting of the presidential electors is set forth. On page 353, the membership of the various committees of the Assembly are set forth. One page 306, the official returns of the presidential election by counties are given, for all Pennsylvania and the vote of each county for Jackson and for Adams and the majorities for each by counties are set out. Jackson had the majority in every county in Pennsylvania except that Delaware gave a majority of 211, and Bucks a majority of 128, and Adams a majority of 219, and Erie a majority of 172 and Beaver a majority of 29 for Adams, a total of only 765 majorities for him in the same, while Jackson's majorities were 51,569, or a net majority of 50,804. Jackson's total vote was 101,652 and Adams', 50,484. Jackson received as many votes as Adams and carried nearly every county.

Lancaster County gave Jackson 5186 and Adams 3719, a majority of 1467 for Jackson.

Trade of the Susquehanna again receives notice in Vol. 2 p. 300, where it is stated that "Middletown was the sole mart for the small quantity of grain that was brought down the Susquehanna in keel boats before and after the Revolutionary War, for Middletown was the lowest point of navigation for these vessels, the Conewago Falls preventing their further descent. The grain was ground into flour at Fry's mill or stored up and sold to the millers of Lancaster County."

"In 1794 or 5 the first vessel in the shape of an Ark but very small in its dimensions arrived from Huntingdon at Harrisburg and the Conewago Falls were run by it, in safety. Soon boats managed to go through to Columbia and Middletown's trade was destroyed and Columbia increased rapidly. This was about 1798."

"It was not till the trade of Susquehanna reached tide water that it became an object of solicitude to the merchants of Baltimore. They engaged in the Maryland Canal to overcome the rapids between Columbia and tide."

The members elected to the Assembly of Pennsylvania appear in the same book p. 274. Those for Lancaster County were Benj. Chapneys, John Forry, Henry Haines, Nath. F. Lightner, Henry Hostetter and James A. Caldwell.

In the same book p. 241 appear the names and votes of the candidates for Congress from Lancaster County as follows: Jacksonites, James Buchanan, 5203 votes—Joshua Evans 5169 votes and Geo. L. Leiper 5148 votes. Administrationists: William Heister 3904 votes, Townsend Hainse 3900 votes and

Samuel Anderson 3915 votes. Buchanan was elected. Samuel Houston with 5112 votes defeated John Rolher with 3837 votes for Senator. The votes of the Candidates for members of Assembly are given also.

In those days Delaware County formed part of our Congressional District and there Buchanan had 998 votes to Heister's 1296. Do p. 224

A curious item appears in Vol. 2 p. 318 on the "Susquehanna Grape." Under the date of 1828 it is stated that about a year ago some cuttings of a grape vine which was discovered by Mr. Dinzner on an island in the Susquehanna called Brushy Island were obtained. Some were sent to Col. Carr, proprietor of Bartram's Garden and a few to Messrs. Landreth. A basket full of the fully ripe grapes from the island were brought to Lancaster. The grape is of the Miller Burgundy variety. The writer says that the same is being propagated and that by another year a considerable stock will be on hand.

In Vol. 2 p. 86 a short article on the minerals of Lancaster County appears. It is stated that about two miles west of the southern western point of Chester County on the property of McKim, Sims and Co. of Baltimore, adjoining the Jackson farm there is chromate of iron found and also magnesite from which epsom salts (sulphate of magnesia) is made. A purer salt and at less expense than anywhere else in the country has been made here and almost the entire United States are supplied from this section for 400 to 500 tons of magnesite have been obtained here and McKim and Co. manufacture one and half million pounds of epsom salts annually.

1829

In Volume 3 p. 254, there is an article on the trade of Lancaster. It states that "We rejoice at the prosperity of the city and county of Lancaster and only regret the Conestoga which appears to be destined to create and preserve so much trade did not find its way into the Schuylkill instead of a more southern embouchment." The article then states that 90 hogshead of whiskey belonging to John Lintner left one evening at lock No. 4 and arrived at 2 p. m. next day at Port Deposit. The charge for delivering in Baltimore, all expenses included, is one cent a gallon. Two days later two ships filled with whiskey and flour proceeded to Baltimore. The navigation is in fine order.

The article then proceeds, "From the Port of Lancaster let it be known we can always proceed to the Baltimore market two or three weeks earlier than the trade of the north or west Branch owing to the more southern situation and the river in consequence of the late improvements will be navigable for five months in the year."

(Note: Little did the enthusiastic friends of the Navigation think that soon a big flood or in fact a series of them would wipe out this system, which in fact it did.)

With all the whiskey being shipped away from Lancaster we should think it would be found a temperance town. But such was not the fact as we may observe from an article in Vol. 2 p. 60, concerning the condition in 1829.

The agent appointed by the Board of the Society for the Discouragement of the use of ardent spirits, to make a tour of Pennsylvania with a view to give extension of the principles gives his experiences in Lancaster.

He says, "Agreeable to my instructions I left Philadelphia on the 16th of Feb. last and on the same day arrived in Lancaster. The citizens of the place had been previously notified of my intended visit and that an address would be delivered in the Presbyterian Church on the evening of the 17th. Preparatory to this and with a view to ascertain the practicability of forming an auxiliary I called the next on the ministers of the Gospel. The encouragement given by them was far from flattering for though friendly to the object they were unwilling to associate as a body. I was therefore obliged to be satisfied with calling public attention to the subject and in offering up prayers to Him who alone can give increase to my labors that some of the numerous assemblies addressed on the subject may become advocates of that easy morality which consists simply in abstaining from evil. On the 18th I left Lancaster

ter and reached Harrisburg. Here I met with no chilly discouragement as in the place last visited." This lecturer was Morgan J. Rhees.

1829

Dr. David Watson of Bainbridge, in Lancaster County discovered several curious relics of that place. The laborers on the Pennsylvania canal there, found a stone tobacco pipe very neatly formed a rude tomahawk, a small brass basin, two keys, a small globular bell, and some broken pieces of Indian pottery and a skull bone of an Indian which differs from any ever seen of the human species. The skull is very large and oblong The Choctaw tribe formerly flattened their heads by binding metallic pieces on the forehead of their male children. A chief having this feature of head was in Philadelphia in 1796. The skull is that of a male 40 to 45 years old. All these have been presented to Mr. Landis, who has since received from John Hamilton, Esq., who resides near Bainbridge an ornamented tobacco pipe which has a human head rudely carved on it; also some beads, some made of clay hard as stone. Vol. 4 p. 384.

In Vol. 4 p. 394 the Governor's election returns of October are given. Lancaster County gave 3976 for Wolf and 5542 for Ritner. But Ritner was defeated in the state by Wolf by 26,443 majority. The votes of all the counties are given.

In the same volume p. 406 are found the auditor general's report and among the same appears the dividends of the banks of Pennsylvania. Our Farmers' National declared dividends of \$2145—the Lancaster County \$410—the Columbia Bridge \$1054. These were all of the county banking institutions. There were several banks in the state which declared over \$2000. In the matter of tavern licenses, Lancaster County paid \$6106 and Philadelphia \$9921, Berks paid \$4217 and York \$2111. Several others paid about \$1000; but most of the counties much less. The entire state paid \$50,031.

The dealers in foreign merchandise in the state paid \$62,607 and of this Philadelphia County paid \$5950, the city \$14,444; Lancaster County \$3800 and Lancaster City \$616, while Pittsburg paid \$2059 and Chester \$200. Berks County paid \$3224.

There was \$10,749 collateral inheritances taxes paid by the state the same year and of it Philadelphia paid \$7365; Lancaster \$710 and all the other counties much smaller sums.

As to taxables in the state this year Lancaster County had 14,991 and the various townships and the city had about the same numbers as heretofore given.

In Vol. 5 p. 262 may be found a table of all the tavern license money received annually by the state from Philadelphia County and City from 1804 to 1829.

It is stated that, "The Susquehanna trade will be nearly doubled by the accession of commodities formerly kept from market by the expense of transportation, such as wood, lumber, etc., the price of these articles being more by 50% in Philadelphia than in Baltimore. The trade from the Dismal Swamp canal via Norfolk will be much increased by the direct and safe communication now opened to Philadelphia."

This is from a discussion on the value of the Chesapeake and Delaware canal, showing among other effects, the increase of trade by way of Susquehanna the same would bring.

"There is a plant cultivated in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, which is considered an excellent substitute for chocolate. It is the *holcus bicolor* of Willdenow from the seed of which is made a beverage resembling in color, taste and many other qualities the common chocolate. The plant is an annual 8 or 10 feet in height and resembles the common broom. It is a native of persia and grows well in this country. A single plant will yield enough seed to furnish a family of six or eight persons a whole year with a good nourishing beverage which is supposed to be preferable to tea or coffee. The seed and husks are ground in a coffee mill into grains somewhat smaller than coffee.

it is then boiled over a slow fire with a sufficient quantity of milk and a small piece of butter until the beverage assumes a chocolate color which it receives from the husks. The liquor is then strained through gauze and sweetened till palatable." Signed N. E. Farmer. Vol. 4 p. 208.

In an article entitled "Travelling" there is discussed and narrated the delights of a trip from Sunbury to Philadelphia. Speaking on the section of the route near Lancaster the gentleman says in 1829, "The route passing through Harrisburg and Lancaster is pleasant and expeditious—the country ONE OF THE RICHEST IN THE UNION—the roads good and the accommodations excellent. You have the Susquehanna gliding along near the road the whole distance to Harrisburg. There you take THE CELEBRATED LANCASTER TURNPIKE and pass over the ground at a very rapid rate, arriving at Philadelphia in two days Carriages, gigs, etc., have been passing through here (Sunbury) in more abundance than during any preceding season, and we have the prospect of seeing the Susquehanna country in this direction one of the fashionable resorts of the citizens of Philadelphia." See Vol. 4 p. 127.

In the same Volume p. 112, the excellence of Lancaster County farming in 1829 is discussed:

On a certain Lancaster County farm the ownership of which is not disclosed, nor the location it is stated that exclusive of whiskey, hogs and wheat the products would pay the expense of the farm and transportation to market, the cattle would bring \$600; and the butter pays the grovery bill. If we had more such farmers we would have less talk of hard times, the article states.

Then the following is given: "Columbia, July 16, 1829—I will give you a statement of part of my son-in-law's farming so far as I know, all of which is raised on a farm not exceeding 300 acres. His people are one grown man, and one not grown, but able to plow, one distiller and two girls about the house, no slaves. He gets five or six more for hay making and harvest. He sold whikey to Baltimore \$2533, hogs \$569 and wheat 550 bu. at \$1.55 or \$775, making \$3877. He takes many other articles to market; oats, barley, hay, fruit and butter, and fattens 20 to 30 head of cattle, and the land is getting better all the time. WE HAVE A HUNDRED FARMERS IN OUR COUNTY WHO CAN DO AS WELL AS MR.——— AND BETTER TOO" Vol. 4 p. 112.

"The dwarf persimmon is a native of Lancaster County, growing on the islands of the Susquehanna and is found in great quantities below Fshleman's sluice in Lancaster County. It grows from two to four feet in height and when in full bearing is literally covered with fruit which in September and October has a most beautiful appearance. The fruit does not differ from that of the large tree." So says Poulson as recorded by Hazard in Vol. 3 p. 351 under date of 1829. Is the plant still growing on the Susquehanna Islands and if not how long since has it become extinct there?

In an article dated Lancaster June 23, 1829 it is stated that the crops were in very excellent condition in Lancaster County and that there would be a fine wheat crop to be cut almost entirely with the sickle. Vol. 4 p. 12.

The governor appointed Edward Hutchinson to be inspector of spiritous liquors at the Conestoga Landing near Lancaster City. V. 3 p. 336.

January 1829, "Lancaster was thronged with gentlemen from various parts of the state and some from adjoining states for the purpose of offering proposals for excavating the road, building of bridges and culverts, etc., on the Pennsylvania Railroad. We understand there were 300 applicants and are happy to state that the terms are within the estimates of the engineer." The 79 sub sections of the work are then set and the names of the contractors. V. 3 p. 89.

1830

The senatorial and assembly ratio of representatives and senators in Pennsylvania are given for 1830 in Vol. 5 p. 28.

Lancaster City had according to the Census 7684 people in 1830, divided as follows: free white males 3604; females 33754; males of color 145 and

females 181, including 50 foreigners not naturalized, 5 deaf and dumb and 5 blind. V. 6 p. 31.

The following account of the character and death of Jeremiah Mosher is given in Volume 6 p. 176:

"Died at Lancaster Monday, in the 77th year of his age Brigadier General Mosher one of the few remaining veterans of the Revolution. He served under Arnold in an attempt to take Quebec, where as one of the forlorn hope he penetrated the works in what was called the lower town with seven companions, who were killed or severely wounded—Sergeant Mosher was among the latter, and remained a prisoner until exchanged; when he joined his regiment and served during the remainder of the war and then retired covered with honorable wounds."

(Note: Lancaster County has not yet properly marked any great event or spot showing her record in the Revolution. This ought to be done.)

Among the clearances from the Port of Lancaster were, the "Ark P. W. Reigart, Capt. Mullen—cargo 194 boxes furniture and goods for Langdon Cheves, Esq., and 50 hogsheads of whiskey for G. L. Mayer and C. Hager destined for Philadelphia, via the Chesapeake and Delaware canal." This was in 1830. V. 5 p. 256.

An "enemy" affected the wheat of Lancaster County in 1830 and the fact is stated thus, "One of the most respectable and extensive farmers in Lampeter Township in this County informs us that as he can judge the head of one stalk of every fifteen in one of his wheat fields has been cut off by pale green worms about an inch long. They make their appearance in the evenings and cut the head off and disappear." This is called a new enemy. V. 6 p. 31.

The Germans and their agriculture in Lancaster County receive attention in an article in the National Gazette on "Pennsylvania" from which the following is of interest: "We are accustomed to hear the population of Pennsylvania sneered at and condemned as vulgar and ignorant; and our Germans branded as animals not much higher in intellect than their horses. By their fruits ye shall know them; and thus tested they are not surpassed by any population of any country. They are intelligent and honest, they understand perfectly the business that belongs to them; they do all that they have to do in the best manner and with the best results; they are civil, kind and hospitable and their general information far beyond what they have credit for; they are not highly educated but they have strong native sense, a sagacity of observation and an extraordinary faculty of employing their knowledge in practical useful objects—**THERE IS NO AGRICULTURE IN THE UNITED STATES LIKE THAT OF THE GERMANS OF PENNSYLVANIA—THERE IS NONE SUPERIOR ANYWHERE.** This could not be done by an ignorant, stupid race of men. I have known farms on which other occupants have starved and have been ejected by the sheriff and were then succeeded by Germans who in a few years covered the barren fields with rich crops and became prosperous and wealthy. Pennsylvania may be proud of her population; they are making her rich and great; they are unfolding and bringing into use the inexhaustible resources of her climate and soil and rearing on her bosom an industrious and hardy yeomanry." This is signed "H" in the National Gazette. See Hazard V. 6 p. 69.

The new railroad bridge over Conestoga River, 1400 feet long, and 23 feet wide, on two abutments and ten piers, rising sixty feet above the water and which are believed to have been at the time (1830) the highest piers in the world built of rubble masonry, is discussed in volume 6 p. 216 of the Register. The superstructure is said to be a lattice work on the principle of Town's patent, built of two inch plank held together at crossings with two inch wooden pins. There are 12,000 perches of masonry and 250,000 feet of lumber in the same. The bridge was begun June 1829 and will be finished by Christmas at a cost of \$30,000. Mr. Campbell was the contractor and Mr. Wilton did the mason work. There was also built on the Burr Plan a railroad bridge across Little Conestoga 1000 feet long.

Two Lancaster County men discovered coal at Lykens Valley in 1830. They were William White and Hugh Maxwell of Lancaster City. They spent six months in search for the same. It was the most combustible coal found. Subscriptions for stock to build a railroad to connect the mines with the Susquehanna River were at once called for. White and Maxwell lost no time in engaging in the mining business after this find, and began to exert every effort to produce a sufficient quantity in the markets of Harrisburg, Marietta, Columbia and Lancaster, V. 6 p. 222.

In the same volume and at the same page a list of the county commissioners of Lancaster County from 1794 to 1830 is given. It seems one commissioner was elected each year, and as there were three in the board each one served three years. Jacob Weidman was elected in 1794, and yearly afterwards the following, John Sensenig, John Hambright, John Miley, Robert Maxwell, Adam Riegart, Amos Slaymaker, John Whitchill, Jr., Michael Musser, Andrew Caldwell, Michael Shenck, Conrad Schwartz, James McSparren, Geo. Weidman, Benj. Schaum, James Patterson, Jr., Henry Shirk, John Bomberger, Christian Herr, Jr., (Pequea), Christian Stauffer, Jr., Geo. Musser, Jacob Rohner, Phineas Ash, Wm. B. Ross, Peter Holl, Henry Shirk, Jacob Duchman, John Buchanan, (Henry Roland one year instead of Shirk resigned), Henry Reigart, (Henry Carpenter one year instead of Duchman resigned), Henry Carpenter, Abraham Gibbons, Samuel Keller, Emanuel Reigart, John Slaymaker, Geo. Haverstick and Jacob Kurtz in 1830.

On the next page 223 it is stated that the Port Deposit bridge is so far repaired that wagons may cross or carriages with persons with perfect safety.

Page 255 of the same volume it is stated that J. F. Heinitch is agent for superior grape stocks or roots. The article states that Alphonse Loubet having a successful cultivation of a vineyard of 40 acres containing 72,000 grape stocks of 52 varieties selected in Europe between 40 and 50 degrees north latitude desires to furnish thousands of roots to his friends, here.

(Note: It is perhaps news to many to know that there was such an extensive importation of the grape into this country. This will explain why it was thought wonderful that an excellent kind of grape was found growing wild on Susquehanna Islands as we have before stated.)

In an article in the same book page 358, etc., signed "Exculpator" there is a justification dated 1830 justifying Lancaster's failure to prevent the Conestoga Indian murder.

At a celebration of the 148 anniversary of the landing of William Penn held in 1830, the proceedings of which are found in Vol. 6 p. 330 of the Register after the main address, Mr. J. N. Barker being called on for his Ode on the occasion, said that he proposed to do honor both to the Elm and the Hickory in the ode, the Elm typifying Philadelphia and the Hickory typifying Lancaster, because he learned that the town grew up about a hickory tree which stood in front of the Gibson tavern then the center of the later town. The part relating to Lancaster he has entitled "To An Old Hickory." The ode consists of three verses and is not remarkable, yet pleasing to read. Many toasts were drunk.

Lancaster Bank statements may be found in Vol. 7 pp. 60 and 69 and they are quite interesting.

New York people interested in the navigation of the Susquehanna River held a meeting in Owego to protest against obstructions in the River farther down stream. They drew up a memorial to the Governor of New York for relief.

They say, "This river has been used from the earliest settlement of the country for the transportation of our lumber, plaster, salt, pork, wheat, whiskey and other products which are generally floated down the Susquehanna in rafts, and arks to Harrisburg, Columbia, Port Deposit and Baltimore and from thence to Washington to market, nor is there any other outlet for these articles able to bear the expense. They say that from New York towns by the waters of the Susquehanna, 73,000 bushels of wheat, 15,000,000 feet lum-

ber and many great quantities of other products descend annually—that 600 arks descend the river from Binghamton, and in a single rafting freshet 2687 rafts and 985 arks passed the town of Harrisburg. They then complain of the dams which provide for the operation of the canal system, etc. V. 7 p. 139.

Lancaster in 1830 is stated to be the third town in population in the state having 7700 people. V. 7 p. 139.

The particulars of the population of Lancaster County in 1830 are found in a table of counties in volume 7 page 188. She had a total of 76,538 people. There were 27 male and 29 female slaves; 6302 males and 5942 females under 5 years of age; six males and two females over 100; about 2600 colored people of whom 4 males were over 100 years old. The table is full and interesting because it gives the number of males and females, and whites and colored in all ages of life by 5 year periods from 5 to 100 years of age.

1831

The Lancaster Miscellany and Weekly Mirrors began publication this year at Lancaster. It was published by Redmond Conyngham, Esq., and was to be sold at \$2.50 per year. V. 7 p. 192.

A great snow storm occurring in January 1831 is recorded in the same volume p. 248. This snow was about two and half feet deep, and drifted many feet high. All travel was blocked. Horses died through exhaustion in trying to break down the driits.

It was also a year of great rainfall as shown by a gauge in Lancaster where the amount for the year was 45 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches. The wettest month was November when nearly 7 inches fell. See same volume p. 59. The damage caused by the rains was frightful, especially toward the Chester County lines and many people were flooded out of their houses and barns, etc. V. 8 pp. 60 and 61.

Skeletons of Indians were found near Columbia in 1831, one a male one a female and the other a child. They were buried in a sitting position and had on their heads an earthen vessel at the spout of which was carved the figure of a human face. Between the feet of the male were an iron hatchet, arrow heads, and seven smooth stones. It is supposed these persons were buried there 200 years before 1831. It is supposed many Indians lie buried here along the banks of the Susquehanna River near Columbia. V. 7 p. 395.

In 1813 there were in Lancaster County many tanyards and distilleries. In volume 8, p. 42 is found a table setting forth the number of these and other establishments in the county by townships. Summing it up there were 7 furnaces, 14 forges, 183 distilleries, 45 tanyards, 22 fulling mills, 64 grist mills, 87 saw mills, 9 breweries, 8 hemp mills, 5 clover mills, 3 factories, 3 potteries, 5 oil mills, 6 carding machines, 3 paper mills, 2 snuff mills, 7 tilt hammers and 6 rolling mills.

The distribution of the above among townships, etc., was as follows:

	Distil. Tany'd Mill				Distil. Tany'd Mill		
Lanc. City	17	5		W. Donegal Twp. ..	8		4
Lanc. Twp.	4		4	Rapho Twp.	19	3	11
Conestoga Twp.	9	1	8	Manheim Twp.	9	1	4
Lanipeter Twp.	11	3	12	Elizabeth Twp.	3	1	10
Sadsbury Twp.	1	3	5	E. Hempfield Twp. ..	14	1	2
Salisbury Twp.	13		9	Colerain Twp.			2
Columbia		2	1	Warwick Twp.	14	3	13
Canarvon Twp.	4	3	3	Drumore Twp.	1	1	3
Leacock Twp.	9		12	Martie Twp.	2	4	6
Little Britain Twp. ..		5	6	Mount Joy Twp.	7	1	6
E. Donegal Twp.	3	2	4	Manor Twp.	30		15
				Earl Twp.	8		4

One of the greatest topics on which general interest centered along in the "thirties" was the new Lancaster or rather Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad. There are many articles and discussions on the subject in the "Register".

They may be found in V. 8 p. 148—V. 9 p. 33—V. 10 p. 304—V. 12 p. 106 and 385 and 401—V. 15 p. 297—V. 16 pp. 70 and 336. On p. 218 of the last named volume may be found an article on the Oxford and Port Deposit Railroad.

In Volume 8, the discussion is upon the progress and cost of construction; volume 9, there is the report of John Barber Superintendent to the Canal Commissioners of Pennsylvania. He informs us that the western section beginning at the canal in Columbia and extending to the top of the plain 21 miles east near Paradise was the incline plane section; next was the middle division north of Paradise and extending 36 miles westward to a point south of Warren Tavern in Chester County. Then he discusses the three mile plane ending at Broad and Vine Streets in Philadelphia. The remainder was not well on at that date. The great job of excavating in the quicksand at the Gap is discussed. The beautiful bridge built over Pequea Creek is also described.

The article in volume ten is short and informs us that on the 18th of October 1832 the mail stage for Lancaster began using the railroad in this route. The narrator says they went in stages to the top of the incline plane west of the Schuylkill 5 miles and there took a car, in which two horses easily conveyed 30 passengers. It being the first trip they proceeded cautiously. The money paid to build the road passed into the hands of thousands of emigrants, who would have been paupers without it. It made great prosperity in the surrounding country.

The first article in volume 10 is a letter on the great improvement by Benjamin F. West to the editor of the Baltimore Gazette, dated 1833. West had charge of a certain part of the railroad. He says that connecting the Delaware and the Ohio, as the system does, there is not any great excitement as was to be expected—the railroad proper begins at Broad and Vine Streets and ends at Columbia 81¾ miles—the plane at the eastern end is 2700 feet long and rises 180 feet—that at the western end 2000 feet long and descends 90 feet to Columbia—the whole line and the Lancaster pike pursuing the same course is for many miles richly studded with magnificent and imposing mansions, delightful villas and substantial farm houses and granaries and for 20 miles presents to the enraptured gaze the appearance of one extensive and continuous village the abode of health, industry and content the most remarkable structures are the bridges over Great and Little Conestogas Columbia is a thriving and flourishing town of 2500 people, and an immense business is transacted there in flour, grain, lumber, coal and other produce and property is on the rise beautiful houses springing up there giving the towns people a foretaste of the place as the thoroughfare as a vast commerce. The manner of construction the road is set forth and the cost, which was about \$28,000 per mile. At pp. 385 and 401 the discussion is technical.

Under date of 1835, in volume 15 p. 297 there is a report of the superintendent to the Canal Commissioners. This report complains of the trouble of getting the iron rails or bars states that the business done is not equal to expectations the locomotives proved efficient, which was a great relief the bridges were constructed for horse power only, and not fully adequate to locomotives the plan of allowing all persons to use it with their own cars and horse power did not work well steam power furnished by the Commonwealth was needed, the people to be allowed to furnish their own cars, etc., fifteen engines were authorized, but only two were completed at that date, the "Lancaster" and the "Columbia" they hauled a large part of the iron for the second track M. W. Baldwin, Esq., of Philadelphia constructed the two engines the engines were supported on six wheels four more were expected to be completed by Baldwin, within the next four months and four more were engaged from the establishment of Mr. Stephenson of England and two from Messrs. Sellers of Philadelphia the engines were all to be of the "Lancaster" type— they weighed eight tons, drew 36 tons plus weight of cars total 56 tons the running time for the 57 miles be-

tween the head of the two planes, was eight miles an hour the expense of a trip, 20 bushels of coke \$4, one and half cords of wood \$6, engineer and attendant \$4 and oil 60 cts., a total of \$14.60.

In volume 16 p. 70 in a long article from the "Casket" entitled "Pennsylvania" attention is also given to the railroad. The article calls the communication between Philadelphia and Pittsburg the greatest improvement in America, and perhaps in all the world. It discusses how the planes were operated by engines of 60 horse power, stationery, drawing cars by cables. The writer states that west of the Gap through Mine Hill the road "descending the Lancaster valley, crosses Pequea and Mill Creeks and thence reaches the immense bridge over Conestoga and enters Lancaster and passing through a beautiful level country crosses Little Conestoga and on the the top of the plane near Columbia where a view is obtained of the Susquehanna River broad and noble and covered with arks and boats bearing a varied product from the north and west and spanned by its new and magnificent bridge a mile and a quarter long."

Page 336 in the same volume, a statement of the traffic of the railroad, received and dispatched at Philadelphia from Nov. 1, 1834 to Nov. 1, 1835 is given. The articles shipped were: bacon, bricks, butter and cheese, coal, copper, cotton, drugs, dyes, feathers, fish, flour, furniture, furs, grains, groceries, hemp, hides, iron (cast, pig, bar, bloom, and sheets), lead, leather, lime, lumber, marble, merchandise, oils, plaster, pork, posts rails, potatoes, provisions, rags, salt, seed, shingles, slate, staves, sundries, timber, tobacco, whiskey and spirits, window glass and wool. Among the large quantities there were, nine articles each over a million pounds and groceries for instance 5 1/2 million pounds. The tolls received were \$90,400 and the cars or car loads passed 14,172. The miles travelled were 2,875,000. All this passed through Lancaster.

In volume 9 p. 295, appears the Lancaster County assessment in 1832. The real and personal property was valued at \$24,698,000; and the tax raised for the state on the same was \$25,370, and for the county purposes \$38,055. The taxable moneys, etc., at interest in the County were \$4,006,000 and the tax \$4005. The City of Lancaster appears in the figures given. Earl Township had the highest assessment of real and personal property \$2,926,000; Manor was next with \$1,700,000; Lampeter next \$1,684,000; Leacock next with \$1,550,000, and Lancaster City next with \$1,532,000. This seems inconceivable to people today. Lancaster City however had more personal property taxable than any township by a large margin. She paid a state tax of \$992 on \$992,031 personal property. Leacock township, her nearest rival paid state tax on \$336,000.

This year a Free Trade conference was held at Philadelphia. The nearest Lancaster County came of being represented in it was that Langdon Cheeves who had moved out of this county a year earlier was a delegate from South Carolina. V. 8 p. 246. There were 201 delegates present. At the same time the Friends of American Industry to the number of 535 were meeting in New York. Pennsylvania had delegates on both conventions. V. 8 pp. 354 and 370.

The Columbia Temperance Society organized in 1829 with 25 members who reserved the option to abstain or not as they saw fit; but this was a weakness in the constitution and it was reorganized in 1831 on the basis of entire abstinence and soon had 133 members.

The county at this time had 203 distilleries; 377 taverns, an increase from 293 in 1829, of which 58 were in the city. The drink cost to the county was \$193,000. Of the 228 average inmates of the poor house ninetenths came through drink and four fifths were foreigners. Pauperism cost the county this year \$24,264, while education received \$5,771. The criminal court expense was \$10,706. V. 8 p. 236.

The above was from a report given at the State Temperance Convention

held at Harrisburg, in 1831. The initial proceedings of the meeting are found p. 170.

1832

A fine report on the condition of the Conestoga Navigation is to be found in volume 10 p. 54. It is very illuminating and will repay perusal.

The results of the state elections are set forth in volume 10 p. 265; the vote for governor by counties p. 281, where it appears that Lancaster County gave Wolf 4134 votes and Ritner 6387. Wolf won by 3000 majority, having 91,000 to Ritner's 88,000. The presidential vote by counties is set forth p. 335, showing that Jackson carried the state by 90,000 against the anti Jackson party which received 66,700. In 1828 the Jackson party carried the state by 101,000 against 50,800. Its majority fell from 50,000 in 1828 to 24,000 in 1832. Lancaster County cast 4061 for Jackson in 1832, and 5140 anti Jackson.

The proceedings of a Military Convention held at Harrisburg in 1832 are set forth in volume 9 page 43. Reah Frazer of Lancaster was made secretary of the meeting and Lancaster's representation consisted of Capt. David Miller, Maj. Fred Hambright, Capt. Wm. Downey, Col. Reah Frazer, Captains John Flora, Wm. G. Yetter, Lieut. Wm. B. Fordney, and Maj. John McGlaughlin. Lancaster County composed the fourth division. The proceedings are set forth completely and cover several pages.

In an article on the necessary reform of the judiciary system of Pennsylvania to prevent the delays then common and to make it more effective the population of the various sections of the state are given. Lancaster County and York County which composed one district had respectively 76,558 and 42,658 population, presided over by Judge Walter Franklin, etc. V. 9 p. 37.

A tabulation of all the slaves of Pennsylvania at the five periods from 1790 to 1830 is given by counties in the same volume p. 272. The county had 348 slaves in 1790, only 178 in 1800, then 44 in 1810 then 21 in 1820 and 56 in 1830. The state as a whole had at the said periods 3737—1706—975—211 and 386. The increase in the last ten years caused great feeling. The greatest increase was in Lancaster—Fayette and Adams counties. Twenty two counties had none at all.

1833

Interesting descriptions of Lancaster County appear dated this year all in Vol. 12. The beauty of Pequea Valley related p. 56 and on the next page it is stated that, "Lancaster the 17th county of the state in territory is the first in wealth and population (Philadelphia excepted) Its wealth has sprung chiefly from agriculture. The Conestoga, Pequea and Chiques afford many mill seats where flour is made for Philadelphia and Baltimore markets. Distilleries are numerous, and to supply them an immense quantity of rye is raised. The millers and distillers of Lancaster County also purchase a large quantity of grain descending the Susquehanna. The Germans bear about the same proportion to the population of Lancaster County as the Quakers do to Chester County They have high stone barns and gigantic horses. Their barns are better than their houses." Pages 66 and 67 present other facts about the county. The city streets were of reasonable width and well paved and regularly laid out we are told. The style of building was not the most picturesque, two thirds of the houses had a single low story, and very steep roofs. But the article states that Lancaster contained many excellent houses and much good society and a large share of wealth. It owed its prosperity to the rich soil and good farming around it. "A DISTRICT SURPASSED BY NONE ON THE CONTINENT," to furnish what man requires for comfort. It had manufactories of stage coaches and peculiar carriages called "Conestoga Wagons." They made strong harness too and used them with the wagons on "the great turn pikes leading to the west and north." A post coach built in Lancaster took a premium over many competitors of New York and New Jersey. The Court House was in the middle of the main streets, "it enabled the judges to refresh themselves by occasional peeps through the windows at

the passing world when the lawyers grew tedious." Reigart's wine was the best known. The place suffered for want of good water. (Marshé said this also in 1744.) Page 83, it is stated that "Columbia too is one of those places where we always like to remain longer than to exchange horses."

The making navigable the Susquehanna River is treated in three fine articles during the year 1833. They are by three different writers and are exceedingly interesting. V. 12 p. 198; further discussion is found in volume 14 pages 80, 107, 133 and 304.

Lancaster County's representation in the Assembly in 1832 appears in volume 12 p. 270, as follows: John Strohm, Levin Jackson, Jacob Erb, James Palterson, William Noble and Fred Hipple. The assemblymen of the entire state are given also.

The details of a dreadful tornado which struck the southern part of Lancaster County are given in the same volume 12, p. 32. It followed a season of three weeks incessant rain. It leveled dwelling houses, orchards, fences, ten barns; its strip of devastation was half a mile wide and swept from the Susquehanna River eastward.

A newly discovered mineral spring in Columbia Boro is described in volume 12 p. 96; and it is stated that it is highly medicinal, containing nuriate of iron and sulphur and magnesia.

Marietta comes in for notice also in volume 12 p. 14 where the glories of "Round Top" are dilated upon. The view as the country was then wooded is described.

A curious item is found also in volume 12 p. 88, about "beautiful stoves cast at Windsor Furnace." This occurs in an article entitled "Iron Manufactures" in the Albany Advertiser. They are so famous that one of them has found its way to the Alps, says the article. Windsor is spoken of in connection with Reading Furnace.

The project of constructing a railroad from West Chester to Port Deposit is discussed in volume 14 p. 272 and the proceedings of a public meeting was given.

The two balloon ascensions of Mills the balloonist, from Penn Square in Lancaster are described. The first ascension was on Nov. 1, 1834 and in describing it Mills says that the wind was irregular, that he rose and passed northward, that he rose into a higher current that swept him in the opposite direction, and he crossed the Susquehanna at the height of one mile, but could see the great bridge, that he passed through many strata of clouds 30 yards thick or more, that he stayed above the clouds over an hour and saw earth only three short intervals in that time, that when he emerged finally he was over the Delaware at New Castle and that Wilmington looked beautiful toward the north, that he began to descend and the people especially the negroes became frightened and the people yelled "go back where you came from," that he landed near Elkton and was brought back home after folding up his balloon. His greatest height was barometer 10-9, accounting for something over a mile. V. 14 p. 301.

The next ascension was made May 27, 1835 from Lancaster. His course was again westward toward Marietta. The view was very beautiful he says. Then he entered a very dark mass of clouds, and in it were immense caverns of clear space, etc., surrounded by dark walls, ceilings, floors, etc., etc., came suddenly into an area of electrical excitation tried to descend and began to do so but too rapidly and rose again and was shot with a great pelting of the sand he had let out each particle electrically charged and then landed 15 miles from Lancaster near Conowingo Furnace some time later. He states that some ladies gave him some rings, lockets, etc., to take up into the clouds with him so as to give them that peculiar distinction. V. 15 p. 376.

Benjamin Herr of Manor Township conveyed a load of whiskey in a wagon from his distillery to Lancaster and transferred it to the railway car at that place and arrived safely with his ardent spirits in Philadelphia the same evening, after a journey of "70 miles on that valuable improvement."

This was regarded as very quick time for 1834. The fact of such rapid transit here it is stated assures this section such great advantage over the sections farther west that they need not fear competition. V. 14 p. 312.

The elections of the fall of 1834 both for Congress and Assembly appear in volume 14 p. 286; as the votes are not given, I simply revert to the fact that the names returned appear here.

The Columbia race riots are fully discussed in the same volume pp. 143 and 171. As our Society has recently had an exhaustive paper on the subject, the matter is mentioned here for the guidance of those who may desire supplementary matter.

The proceedings and success of the Pennsylvania Canal from Columbia to Maryland Line are discussed in volume 15 p. 39 and also 103. The Susquehanna River improvements are also discussed in volume 16 pp. 140 and 343. At the last page the canal to tide water is fully discussed.

A very important movement to Lancaster City is discussed in volume 16, pages 190 and 317. It is the movement to extinguish the ground rents of our city. The committee to inaugurate the extinguishment consisted of James Buchanan, Adam Reigart, Samuel Dale, Redmond Conyngham, Amos Ellmaker, John F. Steinman and Samuel Humes, Esq. A more notable and able committee could not be imagined. In the Register at the places stated the full proceedings by which the object was accomplished are set forth and any one interested in the matter can find complete information here how the object was accomplished.

Public education in Lancaster City is discussed and its supposed effect on laborers was set forth:

"A very rich man, a citizen of Lancaster County when the necessity of adopting a system of education for all the people of Pennsylvania was pressed upon the Legislature, opposed it with great violence, and in his closing remarks said, 'What shall we do for laborers? What shall we do for servants? What shall we do for hirelings if all are educated?' 'In the first place, my friends' remarked one of the company, 'pay better wages in the second place wait upon yourself. It was never yet known that a man was less willing to work because he could read and write—It was never yet known that a servant, if you must have servants, made a worse one because he could keep accounts. It never was yet known that a man made a worse hireling because he could read for himself the moral lessons which the Savior left as his legacy to the children of men in the New Testament.'"

In Lebanon County a man who delivered some coal to Marietta when asked about the School Law said, "We are all opposed to it. We had petitions out against it all over the county and I rode three days and got more as 500 signers against it." The Marietta man said, "I am sorry to hear so bad an account of my friends in Lebanon. Here is the money for the coal and here is the receipt which you will please sign." "Bless my soul said the other I can neither read nor write." The other replied, "And yet you who feel the want of education, yourself are laboring to prevent the children of your fellow citizens and your own children from receiving its benefits." V. 16 p. 192.

The judges of Lancaster County at August Sessions 1835 in charging the Grand Jury, dwelt upon the increase of crime in the county and charged it to tippling and the increase of drinking rum. He said the tippling houses in every section of the county should be routed out. Horse racing and gambling also were on the increase according to the judge. The necessity to keep a stern repression on crime was very prominent in the charge. V. 16 p. 136.

An interesting item on the schools of Manor Township in 1834, is to be found in volume 16 p. 151.

It is stated that there were 16 schools there in 14 of which public schools were open and kept by the Board 4 months during last winter. Eight hundred children were entered in these 14—773 regular scholars received instruction. The total expense including coal per month was \$320. The state appropriation amount received from the county treasury and tax on real estate did not en-

able the board to continue the schools longer than 4 months. Under amendments to the law the Board voted to raise \$1800 on the inhabitants of the township which with appropriation will enable the schools to be kept upon 9 to 10 months in 1835. Before 1834 less than 400 children received instruction in the township. A great difficulty was to get good teachers.

In 1835 it appears there were "ten printing presses and newspapers published." It is so stated in an article by A. Betner, Jr., Esq., secretary to the Board of Directors of Public Schools, addressed to the Education Convention, of that year. V. 16 p. 151.

That the Conestoga Navigation, independent of the fact that the floods of the Conestoga, played havoc with it, was soon found not up to times, and too slow for transportation is explained in a short paragraph in an article on Pennsylvania's progress in volume 16 p. 72. It is stated that navigation thereby was found tedious and it was superseded by the railroad.

A long and interesting report on the new railroad, the Harrisburg and Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad dated June 22, 1835 is found in volume 16 page 33 of the Register. This was the "cut off" between Lancaster and Harrisburg by way of Mount Joy. It will be remembered that the old route from Columbia to Harrisburg was by water. The new company were afraid that the old company would create opposition by running a railroad from Columbia to Harrisburg along the River. But the report states that the State of Pennsylvania had no such notion.

The report of the Finances of Pennsylvania for 1834 made to the Legislature by the Auditor General found in volume 16 p. 3 is an interesting document and much statistical information concerning Lancaster County appears in it. There are the dividends on bridges, navigation and turnpike stock, the tax on bank dividends, wherein appears the Lancaster Bank, dividends \$481, the Farmers dividends \$1710; the tax on offices; the taxes on writs; the tavern licenses, in which Lancaster County paid \$3995, still standing next to Philadelphia paying \$10,497, while Allegheny County containing Pittsburg was third paying \$3547; Berks County \$2400, and all the others under \$2000; duties on dealers in foreign merchandise, the highest being Philadelphia paying \$14,581, while Philadelphia County paid \$6141; Lancaster County \$1965, and the city \$534, etc. Many other interesting figures are given especially those on tax on personal property. Philadelphia paid \$9500, Lancaster being next with \$2548 and all others were under \$2000.

A very interesting item on Lancaster City occurs in volume 15 pp. 394 and 5, in an address by Redmond Conyngham before the Mechanics Library Company of Lancaster, during the year 1835. Touching upon Lancaster he says: "The city possesses a large population, industrious and enterprising; the houses are mostly one to two stories in height, combining neatness with comfort; the manners of its inhabitants are plain, social and affable; the arts flourish and the city prospers. It is surrounded by a country highly cultivated, fruitful as a garden, yielding an abundance of excellent and cheap provisions. These constitute your wealth and your strength." He continues:

"For what manufactures is Lancaster famous? The superior excellence of her rifles—the strength, beauty and comfort of her Mail Coaches and Railroad Cars, the carding machines invented by an ingenious machinist of this city, the superior excellence of her snuff. But in what manufactures I would ask is Lancaster deficient? This city is peculiarly adapted by the industry and spirit of its mechanics, by the minerals in its vicinity and the fertility of the surrounding country to continue prosperous. Marble is abundant, iron is one of her staples and it has been manufactured into almost every form that human ingenuity could invent," etc.

Progress in travelling in Lancaster and to Philadelphia is set forth in a small item in volume 15 p. 387, where it states that Fred Sheaffer in 1784 established an accommodation by stages occupying 3 days in going and 3 days in returning from Philadelphia; in 1788 Fred Dosh ran a two horse stage between Lancaster and Philadelphia in 2 days going and 2 days returning; in 1794

the turnpike having been completed Mathias Slough placed a four horse stage on the route making time one day going and one day returning, between the hour of 2 in the morning and eight in the evening; June 8, 1835 the Cars by railroad left Philadelphia at half past eight in the morning and arrived in Lancaster at half past one p. m., fare \$2.50.

In volume 15 p. 283 may be found the great speech of Thad Stevens saving the public educational system for Pennsylvania when it was on a fair road to defeat.

An interesting report of the educational system of the state by counties is to be found in volume 15 p. 193 and 4. Lancaster County having 29 districts, 14 accepted, and 15 rejected; the state appropriated \$4419 and the sum voted to be raised by tax was "the lowest sum that will entitle to state appropriation." Commissioners voted against it. Lancaster County's appropriation was the highest in the state. The whole report is very enlightening and modern readers can well study it with profit.

In February 1835, there was an agitation regarding the location of the state capitol and Philadelphia held a large meeting passing resolutions asking it to be moved there. Germantown also asked it to come there; and similar meeting was held in Lancaster asking the capitol of the state to be returned to it. V. 5 p. 108.

The dealing in real estate in Lancaster County in 1835 receives attention in volume 15 p. 61. It is there stated that there has been much valuable property for sale in Lancaster County during that season. "Property valued at two millions of dollars has changed proprietors within the last four months, some by private sale and much of it by public sale bringing astonishing prices and principally for cash, and all without the intervention of the sheriff."

"The prices of valley farms have varied from 85 to 110 dollars per acre at public sale payable principally for cash. Farms vary from 50 to 250 acres."

"From the immense number of farms that have been sold and the number now up for sale those who are not acquainted with purchasers and sellers would imagine that there was a great migration from this county for the west, and a proportionate influx of strangers. This is not so. The buyers are generally Lancaster County born, wealthy farmers who first purchase large farms with the accumulations of industry and part with their small ones to one of their children, or to those who are beginning life or advancing on the road to competence. The instances of migration are not so great as in less prosperous times. Those who are about to move wish to settle in neighboring counties where the land is cheaper than here, in preference to the far west The county of Cumberland, Franklin and those bordering on the Juniata and West Branch of Susquehanna may calculate upon a considerable increase of wealth and population from the redundancy of Lancaster County."

It seems that the winter of 1834-5 was very cold. In New England it was from 25 to 30 degrees below zero and about these parts 7 to 9 below. V. 15 p. 64.

It is stated in volume 15 p. 243, under date of April 1835 that "Passengers are now conveyed from Pittsburg to Philadelphia in four days, by railroad and handsomely furnished canal boats The meals are taken on the boats and the nights spent in comfortable beds while the boats are in progress."

On page 414 in the same volume there is a long article written by one who took the trip from Pittsburg to Philadelphia and he is very enthusiastic about it. He remarks especially upon the beautiful Packet Boats, the sound of the bugle the crack of the whip and the speedy movement, provided by three beautiful horses. He speaks of the fine moonlight ride and the company, the excellent meals, the entertainment on boat, the wonderful scenery, the sunrise, etc. He says nothing about Lancaster; but does say that when you come to Columbia you think the journey nearly over. After viewing Columbia Bridge he states he enters a car attached to one of the best locomotives and in six hours is in Philadelphia, part of the distance made at the great speed of twenty-one miles an hour.

There is an interesting description of a trip from Philadelphia to Pittsburg about the same time in volume 16 p. 58. This man tells how he stepped into a railroad car attached to a train at the depot in Broad Street, in the Pioneer Line, which was drawn by horse power till the end of the Schuylkill Plane, and then a locomotive was attached and at a rapid rate he rode on through Downingtown, Paradise and Lancaster where he stopped to dine. He also passes over Lancaster in silence. He speaks of Columbia's immense lumber trade; pays his compliments to Marietta and speaks of its lumber trade and then describes the beauties of nature on the trip and also the comfort, the elegant company, etc., etc. He tells us the system cost \$15,000,000. The article is very interesting reading.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MARCH MINUTES

March 2, 1923

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting this evening in the auditorium in the public Library Building. The reading of the minutes of the February meeting was omitted; The Treasurer's report was read and accepted as read.

The Librarian, Mr. W. F. Worner, read the following report showing exchanges and gifts for the month:

Vol. 8 numbers 6 and 7 of the proceedings of the Lebanon County Historical Society; Journal of the Board of Trustees of the Corporation of Detroit, Michigan; Vol. 6 Number 1 Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine; Bound volume of the Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

SPECIAL DONATIONS:—

Uncle Sam's large Almanac for 1836, From Miss Jessie Warfel; A very valuable autographed copy of Sonnets by Lloyd Milfin, From Miss Virginia B. Clark; Bill of sale describing the Old Cat Tavern; A religious book printed at Ephrata in 1792, From Mrs. Margaret Woodring; A brass key to the Old Shober Hotel, From Miss Virginia B. Clark; A text book used in the Old Strasburg Academy in 1805, From Miss Rebecca Jane Slaymaker; An old trunk, From Miss Clark.

There were four new applications for membership, which, according to our by-laws lay over until the next regular meeting. Two new members were elected, Samuel P. Wolfskill and Mrs. Tillie M. Wolfskill (Mrs. Samuel).

Mr. George Erisman, Chairman of the Committee of arrangements for the annual Spring Social, announced that his Committee had arranged to hold this event at the Iris Club on the night of the 16th of March. The Committee consisting, besides Mr. Erisman, of Miss Adalene B. Spindler, Mrs. A. K. Hostetter, Mr. D. B. Landis, Mr. John L. Summy and Mr. William F. Worner.

Mr. D. F. Magee, Chairman of the "New Home" Committee reported that he had been busy formulating ways and means by which it would be possible to do something definite in the way of accomplishing the long hoped-for project, and in order to know if the Society supports the plans, he offered them in the form of a resolution as follows:

Whereas, The officers of our Society have been given to understand that our present Quarters will ere-long be required for Library purposes and Whereas, It is highly desirable that a proper building be at the disposal of the Society, in order that our Curios, Relics, and Valuable Historical Matter may be the more accessible to our members, as well as the general public, and also be a standing invitation for contributions of Historical moment,

Therefor be it Resolved, That the proper officers and Committees of our Society be empowered to inaugurate a campaign for the purpose of raising funds with which to purchase a suitable property for the needs of the Society.

In line with this the Secretary read a letter from the "Robert Fulton" Chapter of the National Society United States Daughters of 1812.

The Society voted its appreciation and thanks for this very timely aid.

Mr. I. C. Arnold, Mr. D. B. Landis and Mr. D. F. Magee were appointed a Committee to prepare Resolutions of respect for the late Hon. John H. Landis, and Mrs. James D. Landis, former members of the Society, Mr. Landis being one of the Executive Committee at the time of his death.

The Paper for the evening was entitled, A Running Story of Lancaster County from 'Hazard's Register' compiled and read by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. Discussion and comment followed by Charles Brown, Miss Amanda Landes, C. H. Martin, I. C. Arnold, and A. K. Hostetter.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,
Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

THE PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY

By D. F. Magee, Esq.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE ON INDOOR SOCIAL

Geo. F. K. Erisman, Chairman

VOL. XXVII. NO. 4

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA

1927

THE PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY

By D. F. MAGEE, ESQ.

Exactly fifty years this year, a half a century has elapsed since the Lancaster, Oxford & Southern Railway, under the name of the Peach Bottom Railroad, in its swaddling clothes, stepped forth into the limelight as a railroad and introduced itself as the first narrow gauge railroad in Pennsylvania, by running its first five ton engine, the "Samuel Dickey" down over its newly laid and unballasted tracks out of Oxford, Chester County, to Hopewell Borough, three miles westward, and took on water from Hopewell run a tributary of the Octoraro on the farm of the mother of the author of this paper. That day it went no further, but returned to Oxford where it remained for a month or more until the rails were laid to Pine Grove on Octoraro Creek, at which point it crossed on to Lancaster county soil, some months later.

This was on the 4th of October, 1873, the writer hereof saw it on that October day, and lived beside it and was closely associated with it in many ways until the end forty-seven years afterwards, when he rode back over it on the last trip an engine made over it regularly. He was then as a member of the Board of Directors and solicitor for the company. Afterwards on the 27th of May, 1921, as solicitor for the company I presented the petition and had decree of dissolution entered of the charter which was granted by the State Legislature July 1, 1868, or about fifty-five years before.

This railroad was unique and stood alone in its character and the characteristics of its management: it was a road of the people, the citizens of the "Lower end." Its fortunes and misfortunes were many, its ups and downs were in strange contrast; five hundred thousand dollars were sunk by its various owners, and after passing through liquidation and reorganization three times, the final division of its assets among its last stockholders was \$250 per \$100.

Its first inception as was its final dissolution was thoroughly Lancaster county; for the first trial surveys were made by William H. Brown, then a boy still in his early twenties, afterwards the world famous engineer who made of the Pennsylvania Railroad the greatest and best of its day. It was in the fall of 1861, when "Billy Brown" as he was called then, little more than at the age of twenty-four an amateur engineer, but already displaying the genius and enterprise that afterwards made of him one of the world's great engineers, probably working without any pay, ran and staked out a preliminary line from a point on the Mason and Dixon line near Lombardville to Peach Bottom, an air line distance of about fourteen miles, and as surveyed probably twenty miles. However as it was laid down by Brown it was a fairly straight line, very much straighter and shorter by several miles than the route finally adopted for the Peach Bottom road by its Engineer Col. John M. Hood.

This survey was intended by Billy Brown as a link in a line that then was in its infancy: and as a real railroad proposition did not mature for some six or seven years afterwards; its consideration having been arrested by the breaking out of the Civil War and for the time it was well nigh forgotten.

This proposition was a big and ambitious one and was no less than a great trunk line with its starting point in Wilmington, Delaware, and its intended terminus in the far west of those days, the States of Ohio or Illinois and even to the Mississippi river.

Its discussion was resumed most vigorously soon after 1866, in the city of Wilmington, and was fathered in the brains of Edwin Matson, C. Mercer, a Mr. Holbroke and others of the section surrounding and north westward of that City in States of Delaware and Maryland.

The idea was to reach and drain the rich country lying between the Pennsylvania R. R. main line, and the Baltimore Ohio line, some fifty miles southward of it; to tap the rich farm lands of Chester, Lancaster, York, Adams counties and the Cumberland valley, thence to the lumber and coal fields of central Pennsylvania, and on into the stock grazing and grain growing plains of the Western reserve, as called at that day.

The surveys as made by local people along the lines in more or less broken succession, came out of Wilmington via way of Newark, Del., Lewisville, Pa., and Lombardville, Md.; there taking up the Wm. H. Brown line of 1861, it came via of Hilamans tavern, crossed the Baltimore Central road between "Beatown" and Nottingham, and dropping into the Octoraro slope passed just eastward of Glenroy (Kirks Tavern) and followed Blackburns run past Coates' mill and crossed the Octoraro just at Sammy Andy Rea's woolen mill, now Harkness bridge. Thence up Ballance's run through the Scott farms, passing about half way between Elim and Fairmount, it dropped into the Conowingo water shed passing close by the farm of Levi K. Brown, who was the father of William H. Brown, and thence reached Peach Bottom over practically the same route that the Peach Bottom road was later laid by John M. Hood.

This line as proposed was called the Wilmington and Western; and was much discussed, surveys made and meetings held to forward it: it never reached fruition in either Delaware or Maryland. Washington Dunn, Esq., made the surveys in the two latter states, but ground was never broken: yet we may fairly say from its loins the Peach Bottom Railroad was born, although we are free to admit that it shrunk woefully in the aborning from its earliest conception.

The York county section was wonderfully alive to it from the first, and to that fact is no doubt due the final consummation and building of the Peach Bottom Railroad line from York via Peach Bottom to Oxford, in Chester county.

Between the period of the Brown survey in 1861 and the resumption of railway building fever after the country had returned to normalcy following the close of the Civil War, many changes and many new propositions had arisen and some had begun extensively to build on new plans which interfered materially with the field which the "Wilmington and Western" had selected for its activities.

The Baltimore Central, intended to reach from Philada to Port Deposit, had been built as far as Oxford, thereby tapping very completely the southern sections of Chester county. The Columbia and Port Deposit road was under construction down the Susquehanna and was destined to drain of traffic the western borders of Lancaster county.

The Western Maryland under the management of John M. Hood, first as engineer and later as president had been constructed from Baltimore north-westward and had been surveyed towards Gettysburg in Pennsylvania; and was thence struggling to gain a foothold into western Pennsylvania; practically covering a large part of the same field the Wilmington and Western had picked out for itself from Hanover and Gettysburg westward. The result was that practical interest in this early proposition as originally planned died out, but the peoples of that portion of the line which in part crossed Chester, Lancaster and York counties were still determined to have their railroad for service of their own section and to reach towards the eastern markets of Philadelphia or Wilmington.

The result was that a large number of the same live men who had been active immediately following the war, concentrated their efforts to carrying out the movement for the benefit of their own sections and to that end made application for a charter for a railroad under the name of the "Peach Bottom Railroad Company."

On the 24th day of March A. D., 1868, Governor John W. Geary approved

and signed the charter of a company called the "PEACH BOTTOM RAILWAY COMPANY," P. L. 1868, page 778.

The incorporators as named in said charter composed exclusively of men of York, Lancaster and Chester Counties were as follows:

William McSparran, Rufus Wiley, C. R. McConkey, J. D. Ramsey, Robert Bartol, Robert Irwin, Foulk Jones, John Humphrey, Benjamin Gunnell, W. B. Galbraith, Isaac Parker, Sr., Joseph Anderson, Henry Hammond, Dr. John Free, J. C. Jordan, Christopher Coulter, Clarkson Manifold, Edward B. Patterson, Samuel Dickey, Lawrence Hipple, R. Jones, James Patterson, John Twaddell, W. R. Bingham, B. F. Kohler, J. B. Welsh, James Gerry, Jr., Thomas Platt, W. G. Ross, William Stokes, Valentine Trout, T. G. Cross, J. S. Fulton, Jacob Deal and S. W. P. Boyd, all of the State of Pennsylvania; and Samuel Whitford, Thomas Glenn, E. S. Rogers, and David A. Wiley of the State of Maryland.

The said Railway Company was duly authorized and empowered to have and exercise all the powers then granted under the laws of Pennsylvania to construct and operate a railroad from any point on the Northern Central railroad, (York county) between the Borough of York and the Maryland State line, eastward through the southeastern portion of the county of York to the Susquehanna river, striking said river at any point between the mouth of Muddy Creek and the Maryland State line. With power to cross said river and continue its line eastward through the county of Lancaster and connect in the county of Chester with any railroad leading towards the city of Philadelphia.

It was also given power to build any branch lines it desired not in excess of ten miles in length and was empowered specially to connect with the Hanover Branch railroad and the Gettysburg railroad.

The Company's authorized capital stock was one million dollars, and it was authorized to issue bonds not in excess of two hundred per cent of its capital ISSUED AND PAID FOR.

It was provided in its charter that it must organize and be under construction within three years of the date of its charter.

By a supplementary Act passed March 29th, 1872, P. L. 632, the portion of the Act giving it power to (borrow money on bonds was changed so that it was empowered to borrow) on its line, sixteen thousand dollars per mile, bonds to be at seven per cent and the bonds issued under this power were to be first lien upon that portion of the line of railway which the money was used to build.

In this same act it was provided that the bridge which the Company was expected to build across the Susquehanna river at Peach Bottom, could be made available for horse and wagon traffic and they might collect toll thereon for such traffic.

In 1870 and 1871 public meetings were held in both Lancaster and York counties for the purpose of boosting the building of the road under this charter, and especial interest was manifested in southern Lancaster county. The local newspapers of both counties were carrying strong articles and much correspondence from persons advocating its support by subscriptions and setting forth the great good it would be to the county. Also there was considerable controversy through the columns of the Press as to the exact route to be taken in both Chester and Lancaster counties. Some were strongly for the original William H. Brown survey, to go out of Oxford towards "Beatown" and then towards the crossing at Rea's woolen mill, while others were contending the line as finally selected by Hopewell, Pine Grove, White Rock, and Fairmount. A big public meeting was held on August 3rd, 1870, in Walker's woods at Fairmount under the name of a Harvest Home which was attended by your author, at which The OXFORD PRESS put the attendance at two thousand in the forenoon and five thousand in the afternoon.

Two bands of music were present and prominent speakers from a distance, and at this meeting the following men joined in forming a permanent organ.

zation to raise stock and be ready to break ground before the charter should expire, which would be in the following year.

Saunders McCullough was selected as President, A. C. Manifold, York county, vice president, William Wallace, William J. McCurdy, Refus Wiley, William G. Ross, L. W. Findley, V. G. Stubbs, Stephen McKinley, Benjamin Tyson, Hugh Glennon, all of York and Lancaster counties, and the following from Chester county mainly: Samuel Dickey, James R. Ramsey, W. A. Long, E. B. Patterson, J. C. Worth, John Twaddell, William C. Dickey, H. G. Coates, William Rutherford.

Also the following additional from Lancaster county.

John N. Russell, James Patterson, Alban Culer, James C. Tyson, Joseph C. Taylor, Levi K. Brown, Simpson Preston, Harvey Whiteside, Ed L. Morgan, Robert Patterson, S. W. P. Boyd, Joel Smedley, Washington Walker, James S. Patterson, James C. Wood, Daniel D. Swift, James M. Hopkins, A. Scott Clark, Robert Scott, David Brown, Nathan Mayer, Hugh Long, James Long, Henry Wood,

The secretaries were, Vincent King, Henry L. Brinton, S. B. Russell; treasurer, George Bockius. Rev. John Miller Dickey, Oxford, spoke, followed by Solomon McNair, Dr. Frank Taylor, West Chester, S. W. P. Boyd, and Mr. Henry Wood, the President of Baltimore Central railroad.

The result of this meeting and organization following was that Saunders McCullough, John A. Alexander and Samuel Dickey, who by the way was a Presbyterian minister of Oxford who proved to be the strongest and best friend of the road without who's help it is doubtful if it would have ever been built.

It is worthy of note here that this company was not chartered as a narrow gauge railroad, on the contrary no other thought was entertained but to make of it a regular standard gauge road, and up to the time of this big Fairmount meeting there had been no suggestion of a narrow gauge. But when the drive was made for subscriptions the success was so discouraging that after a summer's and fall work it began to look as if it could not be put over at all; when the narrow gauge idea began to look as the only plan to save the day.

The first mention I have been able to find of the narrow gauge principal was made in a strong article in The Oxford Press under date of March 16th, 1870, this article was signed, W. H. B. The Denver and Rio Grande narrow gauge road was then projected and being built and so far as built was operating with success in the Rocky mountains. Short curves and steep grades were believed to be much more readily negotiated and these were aplenty on this line both sides of the river. The cost of construction and rolling stock was less than half of a broad guage, and this fitted in with the size of the subscription list.

Throughout 1871 the grind for subscriptions continued and finally in the fall of that year a stockholders' meeting was held at the public house of Elias Frey on the York county side of the Susquehanna at Peach Bottom, and the following were elected as directors and officers:

President, S. G. Boyd; directors, Samuel Dickey, L. J. Findley, Saunders McCollough, Slater B. Russell, John Twaddell, Nathaniel Mayer, John A. Alexander, William Wallace, A. C. Manifold, Charles R. McConkey, Y. M. Loucks, Michael Schall. After the York county division decided to run the line into York, and switch from Hanover and Gettysburg as originally planned, it succeeded in getting a lot of York capital interested and became able to raise the necessary capital to make its part of the line a certainty.

It was then that the Act of March 29, 1872, was passed, allowing the bond issue to be first lien against the portion of the road built with the money raised by the sale of these bonds; and this Act resulted in the purpose it was intended to serve; namely: the company divided into two separate companies practically, called the "Eastern" and the "Western" Division of the Peach Bottom Railway Company. After that each elected separate boards of directors.

tors and officials and their financial matters were as completely separated, and independent of one another, as it was physically separated by the Susquehanna River.

The "Western" or York county division begun at once to prepare to build their road and let their contracts promptly and pushed work very rapidly all along the line.

The Lancaster and Chester county directors organized the Eastern Division with the election of Samuel Dickey, president; John A. Alexander, secretary, and Saunders McCullough, treasurer. Slater B. Russell became active and when construction actually begun was acting superintendent.

At a meeting of the directors of the Eastern Division held in Oxford in November 26th, 1872, a mortgage for \$250,000 was authorized and bonds issued thereon in which Samuel M. Felton and Robert Lamborn of Philadelphia were named as trustees for bondholders.

With quite an ado and flourishing of trumpets, speeches, etc., ground was first broken near Oxford at a point on the line close to J. M. C. Dickey's barn. Rev. Samuel Dickey threw the first shovel full of earth and Saunders McCullough rolled the wheel barrow to the dump. This was on August 13, 1872. In July of same year contracts were let for grading, etc., to Clark & Smith. Among sub-contractors for portions of the work were D. W. Groom, J. T. Wallace, James Freeland, John Twaddell, and the grading which was very easy through meadowland principally, to the Octoraro creek, a distance of about five miles was nearly finished by time winter set in that fall.

The masonry work, which was done by Bush Bros., went slower, especially the bridge crossing the Octoraro, so that the first engine as noted in the beginning was not run out until October, 1873, and crossed the creek in the early winter of 1874. They begun running regular trains first when White Rock was reached, a distance of eight miles from Oxford, the following summer, in July or August.

During that year it was slowly pushed along till Fairmount was reached, then called the Summit, because it marked the high point between the Octoraro valley and the Conowingo valley, and from here it was a gradual down grade to the river. After they got through the deep cut at Summit in the winter of 1874, they soon got to Fulton House, in June 1874, and then they were out of funds after buying rails and rolling stock to this point and was sometime before it could be pushed further. This was the terminal all through 1875.

Col. John M. Hood was the engineer as stated, and his brother Will Hood, assisted by Joseph Galbraith, had had charge of the detail work up to Fulton House. Col. John M. Hood immediately afterwards built the Western Maryland railroad, became prominent as a railroad magnate, as President of this road and its connections. The first conductor on the Peach Bottom was Slater B. Russell, a son of John Russell, Drumore township; he was followed by Joseph Galbraith, York county, who had also helped with the engineering work of the road in its further extension.

The first railroad engineer who drove the first engine, the "Sammy Dickey" as it was affectionately called, was David M. Taylor, Oxford, and Brinton Hudders, Oxford, was his fireman, and afterwards became an engineer. Penn Kirk, an original Lancaster county man, early took hold of the throttle and continued at it for several years. He had been a trained engineer on the P. W. & B. road and was a good machinist capable of taking care of his engine.

After reaching Fulton House in 1874 the company being out of funds and no money to buy rails, was in a bad fix. But the farmers and the farmer boys of Fulton and Drumore townships came to the rescue and when their farm work was done in the fall they took their teams and tools and worked through-out the winter months. The more prosperous and patriotic farmers and business men of the section who put their shoulders to the wheels literally were Isaac Bradley, Levi K. Brown, Dr. Charlie Stubbs, and Joseph and Lewis

Stubbs, Joseph and Harvey Scott, Slater Brown. Many donated ties, and others furnished both ties and labor and teams for passenger tickets on the road, which they were privileged to use at any time; and in this way the little road in 1876, Centennial year, reached to Bill Coleman's axe factory, then known as Eddie Hughes, and from that point it did a land office business all summer hauling passengers to the great Centennial Fair. They came over from York county via the ferry and walked up from the river about a mile and half to the train.

There was heavy rock cutting between that and the river and work went slow and it was three years more before they finally got an engine and train through to the Susquehanna. In the meantime the company had gone through bankruptcy. The \$250,000 mortgage had been foreclosed and the road bought in by C. W. Leavitt, New York, representing an iron brokerage company of that city and had sold them the iron for the road. But those who had put their first money in were content: they now had the service of the railroad and were using it pretty lively. I here give in concise form the dates and records of the various legal and financial transactions as of record in our Courts by and through which this road in the various phases of its fortunes, passed, up to its final dissolution as a corporation and dismantling of its tracks.

1. Organized under Act March 29, 1868, P. L. 778.
2. Corporation Powers enlarged, Act of March 29, 1872, P. L., and further Supplement April 7, 1873, P. L. 545. These Acts accepted by Directors at meeting in Lancaster, May 16, 1873.
3. Mortgage for \$250,000.00 authorized and issued May 23, 1873, and recorded in Mortgage Book 23, p. 259.
4. This mortgage foreclosed in April Sessions 1881, No. 9, sold September 1, 1881, to Charles W. Leavitt, Deed recorded in Deed Book S. Vol. 11, p. 123. This included only the Eastern Division line from the East bank of the Susquehanna River to Oxford, and right to build branch lines therefrom for ten miles in Lancaster or Chester counties.
5. Reorganization meeting was held in Philadelphia October 19, 1881. President and Board of Directors elected, name changed to Peach Bottom Railroad. First mortgage bonds at 5% authorized to amount of \$50,000. Income bonds authorized to amount \$100,000.
6. Deed of Charles W. Leavitt dated November 26, 1881, recorded in Deed Book R. 11, p. 618. Mortgage for \$50,000 recorded in Mortgage Book 36, p. 618, Mortgage for \$100,000 recorded in Mortgage Book 36, p. 121.
7. Foreclosure proceedings held in Chester County Docket 242, in Equity, and property sold June 16, 1890, to Charles W. Leavitt. Deed recorded in Lancaster County Miss Book E, page 542.
8. Reorganization meeting held in Lancaster September 3, 1890, when President and six Directors elected and name of Road and Company changed to Lancaster, Oxford & Southern Railroad Company. This included the Peach Bottom Ferry and all rights on river front on both sides.
9. A meeting of Stockholders and Directors was held in Quarryville February 16, 1905, when an older mortgage of \$300,000 was ordered cancelled, (it never been issued on) and a new mortgage for \$200,000 was approved and ordered issued. This mortgage recorded in Book 105, page 111.
10. On March 4, 1911, the property was again ordered sold in liquidation under proceedings in Equity Court, Docket No. 5, page 295, etc. John A. Naudman was appointed Receiver and after various delays in Court property was sold to Fred S. Williams for \$50,000. Sale confirmed September 12, 1912. Deed dated December 28, 1912. Recorded in Book E, Vol. 21, p. 367.
11. Deed from Fred S. Williams to newly organized Company of L. O. & S. Co., dated January 9, 1913, and recorded in Book E, Vol. 21, p. 375. Conveyed everything owned by the Company and price paid was about \$43,000.00.
12. The Peach Bottom Ferry and all rights to a Ferry at Peach Bottom was granted by Act of Assembly April 2, 1862, P. L. 333, to S. W. P. Boyd of Peach Bottom, Lancaster County. This included the landing point at the

lower Hotel on the Lancaster County side, and the greater part of the shore available for landing on the York County side, together with warehouses and other bulidings on York County side and the hotel property on the Lancaster County side. Later the Hotel property was sold off at the Lancaster County side to Clark Bostic, but all the landing front below the slate quarries was retained with ferry.

See deeds as follows: March 28, 1883, Record Book B, Vol. 12, p. 325.
 July 17, 1883, Record Book F, Vol. 11, p. 499.
 July 17, 1883, Record Book B, Vol. 12, p. 327.
 March 31, 1886, Record Book N, Vol. 12, p. 348.
 March 1, 1890, Record Book O, Vol. 13, p. 130.

Warehouses had been established along the roads at convenient points for the purchase of grain, and hay, and sale of coal, feed, seed and fertilizers. The first was established at Fairmount by George Clendennin quite early, the next was by Joseph Swift and Brother Harvey at Fulton House, 1874, and the third by D. F. Magee at White Rock, 1880; Ed. Housekeeper at Eldora, some four years later. Fairlamb & Hays succeeded Magee in 1900, and Growl & Greenleaf built a big warehouse at Fairmount.

Marketing and produce business became quite heavy and a string of market men gathered the trade all over Southern Lancaster county and several come over the river at Peach Bottom by ferry, and twice a week they took their produce to the Philada market and mostly attended the 12th and Market Street Market, and later quite a number attended Thirty-first and Market Street house. As near as can be ascertained the following are the men or firms that figured heaviest in this, giving the names about in the order in which they were first in the trading. William C. Patton, as Patton & Harkness; George S. Truman, Charles Terry, Thomas L. Beatty, Naze Rogers, J. Leiper Walker, Thomas Jenkins, Smiedley & Marsh, Paxson Brothers, Owen C. Guiney, Newton Rutter and the Rutter Brothers, Theodore Kissinger, Ellsworth Spence, Howard Wiley, James Patton, Jackson & Hutton, A. L. Stively, Joseph Williams, Joseph Morrison. All of the first half of these have passed over the great divide, and only about six of the entire list is now living.

The various Superintendents who guided the destinies of the road were about as follows: John A. Alexander, White Rock; G. Renie Dickey, Oxford; Benjamin B. Newton, New York; Randolph B. Dickey, Oxford; A. M. Nevin, Lancaster; Frank Nauman, Lancaster; again Randolph B. Dickey, then George Wagoner, Port Deposit, Md.

The conductors and trainmen were mostly from the section through which the road ran; they had to be men who were capable to deal with every emergency as it arose, natural born mechanics and men who had oiten to "get out and crawl under" as the autoists put it now. Thus they all learned railroadng under difficulties and learned it thoroughly and it got to be a saying "if you want to get to be a trainman on the Pennsylvania R. R. you had best learn the business on Peachey and then you are sure of a job on the Pennsy." Following are a list of those who filled the breakman and conductors trick, and all around man at different periods.

The first as stated before was Slater B. Russell, and Joseph Galbraith, followed in order about as follows: John A. Alexander, White Rock; G. Renie Dickey, J. Clinton Gorsuch, who served for twenty-one years; Joseph Clark, Wooddie Campbell, Bob Griffith, William Zimmers, Bill Grason, James and Edward Bruce, who were twins; and the following were breakman only and went to the Pennsy lines, and have mostly become conductors, to wit.

Billy Pearson, Walter Hansell, Bob Griffith, Billy Ford, Miller Ford and the Bruce twins joined the Pennsylvania outfit after the L. O. & S. R. R. went out of business, as they with their brother Norman were the last three at the end, in 1919.

Among the longest in service and most loyal employees of the Company was John Fagan. He entered the service of the Company as a track hand soon after it got under way from Fulton House, was made foreman of the

White Rock section in 1879, and finally promoted to Road Supervisor and Maintenance of way Chief for the entire road: and served the Company continuously for more than thirty years.

Most of the trainmen who naturally were with the road as young men are still living. J. C. Gorsuch, who was decidedly the strongest of the lot, and learned much in his twenty-one years of service, has engaged in business extensively since and prospered financially and has extensive business interests in several cities, besides being proprietor of the big slate producing quarries and mills at Peach Bottom.

The other men who at various periods sat at the throttle and "held down the lid" as it were, for the greater part of these fifty years after Taylor and Kirk, were Robert Lamb, Oxford; W. Morgan Spear, James McMichael, Randolph Dickey, Bill Rinier. These last four grew up with the road and spent their lives in its service until the end of the road, when three of them got positions on the Pennsy system: excepting Randolph Dickey, who spent forty years loyally with the road, and died while in the service, as superintendent, just as it was finally wound up, having practically devoted his whole life in its service, as breakman, engineer, conductor or superintendent.

In the course of its fifty years of operation the little road met with several disasters in the way of heavy floods, which were always destructive of its road bed on account of its running for the greater part of its way by the banks of these streams: Hopewell run, Octoraro creek, both via the main creek and the west branch, the Conowingo, Puddle Duck and Peters creek.

But the greatest of all and one that came very nearly ending its career was the unprecedented flood of June 4, 1884. It was a regular cloud burst, and swept away every county bridge along the lower Octoraro but two. It not only carried away the Pine Grove railroad bridge but it also swept away all the timbers of a complete new trestle bridge which the company had laying in the meadow just ready for erection. The old bridge was condemned and at great expense the company had gotten timber and framed the new: and the bill was not paid and the company was near to bankruptcy at it was: and superintendent B. B. Newton was ready to give up and quit.

The new timbers were long and unwieldy, but they were carried off by the tremendous high waters, but fortunately as they got farther down the stream into heavily wooded lowlands they nearly all lodged and were held till the flood subsided. A bunch of the friends of the road under the leadership of your author nad Elisha Kirk especially, spent days and even weeks in hunting them up as they lay scattered for miles down the creek, organized the farmers' teams into log wagons and practically all of the timbers of entire bridge were brought back to the line of the road and finally erected into the bridge trestle at Pine Grove.

A very important portion of the railway rights and franchises was the Peach Bottom ferry by which the Eastern and Western Divisions were kept in touch with one another and mutually furnished a great deal of business to one another.

At first this ferry was a couple of flat bottom boats and a few canoes by which freight and passengers were transported across to and fro by propelling the boats with poles or punt poles, and their speed was slow and capacity light. But when the Leavitt people became owners of the road they sought to improve the ferry by a steam ferry.

A rather expensive boat was bought in New York by Mr. Leavitt but on account of the extremely shallow and socky condition of the river in summer time, it was of no use for a greater part of the year, and it had to be abandoned. It was then the ingenuity and the resourcefulness of the Peach Bottom train crews showed itself in the invention of a type of boat that may be called a purely Peach Bottom invention.

They secured a good big flat bottom boat, placed an upright steam boiler and engine in the center of the boat, rigged a wooden built apparatus like a great big revolving churn dasher reaching clear across the stern of the boat,

which was hung extended out over the stern at a height to allow the revolving parallel paddles of the churn dasher type to strike the surface of the water as it revolved on its axis. This was then driven by a chain gear and sprocket wheel drive from the engine, and the boat was sent across the river at about a twelve mile gate, towing another flat-bottom boat behind when needed for extra service.

From this first boat of the type, there is now hundreds of such boats along the Susquehanna river which are patterned after it: and these are especially notable in the coal dredging business about Harrisburg; and to the mechanical men of the L. O. & S. we owe its first practical demonstration.

Next in importance to the actual building of the Peach Bottom road through to the river front at Peach Bottom, was the extension of the line from Fairmount to Quarryville, a distance of about eight miles. This was planned and undertaken by the company which took title to the property from the Charles W. Leavitt New York crowd in September, 1890, under the leadership of Walter M. Franklin, Esq., Jacob B. Long, both of Lancaster, and Fred R. Williams on behalf of some Baltimore capitalists, who bonded the new company.

Franklin and Long succeeded in interesting considerable local capital from all parts of Lancaster county and city, and promptly began the Quarryville extension. The public in the immediate vicinity of the road as also along the extension did not give this move the support it deserved. Franklin hoped and believed he could gain a big passenger travel especially from the whole southern end of the county, and while there was a fair amount of travel at first it was never large enough to pay. The haul was too short. People with horses standing in the stable preferred to drive all the way through to Quarryville rather than drive part way and leave their teams at points where there was no shelter for them.

However Walter M. Franklin and his people made a brave effort to make the L. O. & S. R. R. a success, and deserved far more credit for it than was ever given him. When finally the crash came and it went again into insolvency in 1910, it was found that unfortunately Mr. Franklin had advised many of his clients to buy the stock, and many of his friends who followed that advice lost heavily and blamed Franklin for getting them into it. His tragic death by falling from a train soon afterwards cast a gloom over his friends and family that was extremely unfortunate, and a great shock to his many friends.

Finally in 1910 the L. O. & S. R. R. Co. again got into distress financially. They had defaulted on the interest on the bonds and were no longer able to meet obligations and for the third and last time the company went on the rocks, and by action of the Equity Court of Lancaster County it went into the hands of a receiver, John A. Nauman, Esq., being appointed receiver. The road was operated by the Receiver for a while and stood idle for several months in summer of 1910, after it had been sold to Fred R. Williams, representing the bondholders. There was a long legal and financial battle in the nature of a three cornered fight between the receiver, and bondholders and creditors, and the stockholders.

Williams finally got deed for the property dated December 28, 1912, and then the momentous question as to its fate became acute. Shall it be the junk pile or will the good citizens of the lower end come once more to the rescue; buy and run it. Again as in the beginning agitation to rescue it grew strong. Meetings were again held at Fairmount and a strong canvas made to raise \$20,000. The whole Lower end was canvassed farm by farm; farmers, ministers, business men, market men and warehouse men who were most interested of all, and finally on January 9, 1913, \$13,000 only was raised, and the road was bought by a committee at first, for \$42,000; reorganization steps were taken. A new Board of Directors were elected which included practically all of the substantial men of the Lower end, and from Oxford, Chester county. The names of these men were: Frank A. Patterson, president; Forest Preston, secretary; Robert A. Walker, treasurer; D. F. Magee, solicitor; Frank M.

Greenleaf, J. W. McSparran, George W. Collins, Harry J. Drennen, G. J. P. Raub, A. B. Fritz, Elmer E. Collins, P. D. Rea, T. R. Ankrum, John Jackson, J. Clinton Gorsuch, and Charles L. Ambler. Later on Frank A. Patterson resigned from the board and Frank M. Greenleaf was elected president. George H. Brown was elected to succeed him on the board and the above members continued to the end until dissolution.

The new directors and the community generally rejoiced at the restoration of the old time service, and every thing pointed to permanent success for the little road.

The board of directors met regularly every month, new movements for business were encouraged and provided for. Among other things an automatic passenger car, driven by a gas engine was planned and built by converting one of the passenger cars to this purpose. Lawrence H. Kirk, son of Elisha Kirk, one of the most expert machinists and mechanics to be had, who had been born in sight of the road designed and planned the car and built all of the new working parts. After considerable delay and expense it was nearly finished, and was put on trial and tested out and found to work beyond expectations. It took the grades and curves easily, and made its trip on time. Unfortunately the old train men and engineers had their prejudices against it, and George V. Wagner, the superintendent of the company, would not back it or complete it. Proper water cooling radiation was never provided for it, and Kirk recommended that it be geared lower to provide power for excess loads that were sometimes put upon it. This was never done for it. Consequently it was laid aside for the engines again, not because it failed, but because the superintendent failed to complete it as it was planned by its designer.

After the closing of the road finally the automatic car was sold to a small road up in northern New York, and it has been running successfully ever since and several other similar cars have been built on its exact model and are successfully running today. It has been approved as the model without change for other cars to be built by the New York Central for use on some of its short line connections.

However as time went on and after a few years of successful use and the working of a great benefit to all the Southern end, the automobile and the motor truck now coming into general use, and hard roads provided by the State and County, it developed that the L. O. & S. could no longer compete with this new method of transportation and it early found what many another short line road and long line too, have found, such competition is ruinous. The board of directors however stood manfully to their guns and made a hard fight to keep it going. The eight mile spur to Quarryville brought but little income, yet its operation cost one half of the running expense, so it was first abandoned, the tracks taken up and the iron sold.

Though this gave temporary relief it still left the road running at a serious loss, so that when it came to the point when both track and rolling stock were well worn out and replacement would cost more than the first cost of the road, to the then stockholders, it was decided unanimously to wind up its affairs and surrender its remaining business to the motor truck and automobile that were now seeking business, at every farmers' barn, and saving him from even hauling his products to the railroad.

In September, 1918, the running of regular trains was discontinued and in due course the rails and bridge iron sold at auction. Also finally the engines, cars and all rolling stock were closed out at the high prices then prevailing. The rights of way were deeded back to the owners of the farms through which it passed, all debts were paid and everything wound up with a clean sheet, and the plucky stockholders who stood by the road to the end and staked their money on the last turn of the wheel realized a handsome profit from their investment.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES

APRIL, 6th, 1923

The meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for April was held in their Assembly Room in the A. Herr Smith Memorial Library Building, at the usual hour this evening.

The minutes being recorded in the monthly publication, were not read. The Treasurer's report and the Librarian's report were read and accepted as read. The Librarian reported the following usual exchanges and an unusually large and valuable number of gifts:

An order for one-hundred dollars towards the Building fund, Presented by Mr. George W. Spier of Washington, through Mr. John Bowman. The following were presented by Mr. George S. Franklin: Hazard's Register, volumes 1, 2, 3, and 4; an account book of the estate of Peter Grubb, dated 1786; account of St. James' Church, kept by Jasper Yeates, in which he recorded the monies collected and disbursed for the parish; a Quarter Sessions docket commencing the first Tuesday of November 1770; a book on geometry, arithmetic and architecture written in Latin in 1699; old receipt books containing old signatures of Lancaster County's worthy men, such as Zantzing, Reigart, Coleman and others; account books kept by Jasper Yeates containing an account of purchasing two bells for St. James' Church with a list of subscribers and the amount of money pledged; a book of 116 pages, "The Bloody Buoy," a description of outstanding instances of the French Revolution, printed in Paradise, Lancaster County, in 1823 by Henry Witmer and written by Peter Porcupine; two volumes of Votes of the Assembly, volumes 1 and 2; a large box file with hundreds of old letters and receipts of noted Lancaster County men and women; Dr. Dubbs's History of Franklin and Marshall College, illustrated by hundreds of pictures and letters; Ellis and Evans' History of Lancaster County, illustrated with letters, newspaper clippings, rare prints, and autographs and photographs; Mr. Christian E. Metzler, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, presented a complete set of bound volumes of the Pennsylvania German Magazine; "Cedar Creek" a poem, by W. H. Polhamus; an original certificate, awarded to himself when he was presented with a bronze medal by the Franklin Institute; Hon. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia, presented a valuable collection of manuscript notes and a list of Revolutionary soldier prisoners, living in Lancaster City and County in 1840; also two copies of William and Mary College Quarterly Historical Magazine; three pieces of United States fractional currency, were presented by Miss Margaret Goble; a religious lexicon published in Germany in 1732, presented by Mrs. E. C. Diller, New Holland; a miscellaneous collection of books, magazines, pamphlets and pictures from Dr. J. P. McCaskey; a half-tone copper cut of Mt. Hope Furnace, from Mr. William F. Worner; an oil portrait of Mr. Kinzer, New Holland, two portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Leaman and one of the Kinzer Homestead, East Earl, from Mrs. Laura Leaman, Reading. A most cordial vote of thanks was unanimously given for this splendid collection, to all donors.

There were three new applications for membership, to be elected at the next regular meeting of the Society. The following new members were elected: John D. Peale, Harrisonburg, Virginia; Armistead C. Gordon, Staunton, Virginia; Elwood Griest, 122 South Queen Street; Harry E. Goodhart, 109 Coral Street, Lancaster.

Mr. George F. K. Erisman, Chairman of the Committee for the Annual Spring Social, read the report, which will be found in full on another page. A vote of thanks was given to the Committee, the affair being considered one of the most enjoyable ever given.

A letter from the Daughters of the American Revolution, offering assistance in raising funds for the new home of the Society, was read and was supplemented by Miss Eleanor Fulton when called on for the purpose by the Chair. The offer received the appreciative thanks of the Society.

A letter was presented from Mr. O. D. Brandenburg, Madison, Wisconsin,

outlining three of the portraits of Jacob Eicholtz, Painter, not included in the list monograph of the late Hon. W. U. Hensel.

The President, Mr. H. F. Eshleman, read an invitation to the Society from the Society of Huguenots to take part in their celebration in 1924. On motion of Mr. Magee it was decided to consider the deferring of the erection of the Ferree Memorial until that time and make that the occasion of a commemorative celebration in line with the other.

The President also announced that the matter for the consideration of the publication of our pamphlet was up for decision at this time. After some discussion, on motion of Mr. A. K. Hostetter it was decided to give the publishing of the Society's Pamphlet to the Conestoga Publishing Company. Mr. Hostetter suggested that much more careful work than heretofore was most necessary.

Mr. C. H. Martin was elected to fill the vacancy on the Executive Committee made vacant by the death of Hon. John H. Landis.

Mr. Hostetter, Treasurer, having announced that there was a larger surplus in the treasury than is necessary for our running expenses, it was voted that the Executive Committee should be granted the power to determine how much money should be put at interest in the bank.

The Paper for the evening was prepared and read by D. F. Magee, Esq., entitled "The Peach Bottom Railroad." It received the appreciative thanks of the audience and was handed to the Committee for publication.

Announcement was made that the paper for May would be given by Hon. Charles I. Landis, that for June by Mr. C. H. Martin. Mr. Magee promised one for September and Mr. Hostetter one for October. The members were asked by the President to please volunteer the others, so that the quota for the year may be complete.

Adjourned, on motion, at the usual hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON INDOOR SOCIAL

Lancaster, Pa., April 6, 1923.

To the Officers and Members of the Lancaster County Historical Society.

Greeting:

Your Committee appointed to arrange for the Annual Spring Social Gathering of the Members, beg leave to report that the event took place as scheduled in the Iris Club Building, North Duke St., on Friday evening, March 16th ult. Although the weather was decidedly inclement, the attendance was larger than expected.

The Program, a copy of which is herewith attached, was carried out as arranged; owing to the circumstance that the Art Show was being held in the same auditorium during the week, the Committee decided to abandon the proposed exhibit of our Historical Relics, Curios and other objects of interest at this function.

Thanks are due Mr. Jacob Hill Byrne for his explanations of the Lantern Slides, to Miss Adaline Spindler for the use of her Lantern and to the boys whom she secured to operate it, to Mr. John Summy for having obtained the loan of the illustrated Lantern song slides, to Mr. D. B. Landis for donations of the four photographs from which slides were made, and to Messrs. H. Frank Eshleman, and David Magee for the addresses made in behalf of the extension of the work of our Society, and the need for a proper building in which to gather the Valuable Historical Relics which are going out of the county for lack of such building.

The attendance of about 75 persons was noted, and the Social Hour was made use of to its full extent.

The Receipts and Disbursements are as follows:

Total cash receipts for tickets sold at 75 cents each	\$72.00
Paid out for Rental of Auditorium	\$18.00
Paid out for Luncheon—contract—100 @ 35c	35.00
Paid out for Printing	11.00
Paid out for 4 Slides from "Photos"	2.00
Paid out for Rental and Hanging of Screen	2.00
Paid out for Postage and Notifying Members, etc.	4.00
	<hr/> \$72.00

Bills all paid.

Respectfully submitted,

GEO. F. K. ERISMAN,

Chairman.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

The slides used were:

The 1730 Map of Lancaster, City Hall when used as a Dwelling, Penn Square and Court House, View of West King St. and do., View of N. Queen St. and do., Caleb Cope House, First Bank in Lancaster, Cat Tavern, Atlee House, County Home of George Ross The Signer, Shober Hotel, Grape Hotel, Du Fresnoy Laboratory, Stone Dwelling, Vine and Rockland Sts., Gorman House, E. Orange, Quaint Dwelling, S. Queen and Vine, Grubb Mansion.

ANNUAL SOCIAL
OF THE
Lancaster County Historical Society

Friday Evening, March, 16, 1923

Eight O'clock

Iris Club Building, Lancaster, Pa.

PROGRAM

Music

President's Address H. FRANK ESHLEMAN, ESQ.

Historical Lantern Slides (Selected)
JACOB HILL BYRNE, ESQ.

Music

Remarks on Proposed Home for the Lancaster County
Historical Society

Music

Refreshments

SOCIAL HOUR

Yourselves and friends may procure Tickets of admission (price 75 cents) from John L. Summy, Fin. Sec'y, or the Committee.

Kindly bring this Program with you to the Social.

Committee of Arrangements

Geo. F. K. Erisman, Chairman
Miss Adaline B. Spindler
Mrs. A. K. Hostetter
D. B. Landis
John L. Summy
William Frederic Worner

Officers and Reception Committee

H. Frank Eshleman, President
Charles I. Landis, 1st Vice President
Herbert H. Beck, 2nd Vice President
Miss Adaline B. Spindler, Rec. Secretary
William F. Worner, Cor. Sec'y and Librarian
John L. Summy, Fin. Secretary
A. K. Hostetter, Treasurer
D. F. Magee
Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter
Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb
L. B. Herr
I. C. Arnold
M. G. Weaver

The Society meets the first Friday of each month, omitting July and August, in the Smith Library building.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, MAY 4, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

- I. MORAVIAN DIARIES, DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR
(Extracts Relating to Lancaster County)
- II. LETTERS WRITTEN, DURING REVOLUTIONARY WAR
(Extracts Relating to Lancaster)
- III. REVOLUTIONARY WAR PENSIONERS
(Living in Lancaster County in 1840)
- IV. NOTES AND QUERIES
 - 1. Additional Eicholtz Paintings
 - 2. Note on Justice Edward Smout
- V. ORIGINAL LETTER FROM BENJAMIN FRANKLIN
(Copy and Comments by William Frederic Worner)

VOL. XXVII. NO. 5
PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

I.

EXTRACTS FROM MORAVIAN DIARIES AT BETHLEHEM

(Relating to Early Events in Lancaster, Pennsylvania)

Made by Dr. John W. Jordan and Sent by Him to

Hon. Charles J. Landis, at Lancaster, Pa.

DIARY I.

- 1768
 Feby. 12 Hopson & Henry with 2 other citizens settled a dispute with Melchoir Schneieder and another.
 Feby. 15 Hopson & Henry appointed arbitrators in another case by the Court.
 April 13 The Moravian minister and Henry visited the imprisoned negro.
 April 17 Henry and Phil. Thomas visited James the negro.
 April 18 After execution of the negro James, Wm. Henry called on Mr. Barton, who had been with him on the scaffold, and asked what he had said to him. He expressed himself thankful to those who had taken so much pains with him. "I am a great sinner," said he, "I have deserved the punishment I am to undergo, but I have thrown myself upon my Savior and I believe he has forgiven me all my sins. I am no more afraid to die, but the sooner the better. I know I will be happy hereafter."
 1769
 July 31 Merks from Lititz came with their little lame daughter to Wm. Henry's, to make a trial of electropathy on her.
 1770
 Aug. 14 The Dehes are very thankful for the rescue of their son Joseph, 2½ yrs. old, who had fallen into a cask of water. Wm. Henry's son, passing at the time, observed something moving in the water and curious to see what it was rescued the child just in time.
 1774
 April 8 Two important arrivals in town; one was Gov. Rebstock from Santa Cruz and the other a Captain, on their journey to England. The latter called at once on Bro. Krogstrup, who at once called on the Governor and accompanied them to Wm. Henry and John Hopson.
 April 9 The Governor again visited.

DIARY II.

- 1775
 June 12 There was a terrible mutiny in the prison. The prisoners tried to force their way out and the soldiers surrounded the prison. As the prisoners would not desist, they were fired upon; wounded about 20. No one was killed.
 July 20 Fast and Humiliation Day.
 Dec. 10 About 400 prisoners of war from Canada arrived. They are to occupy the barracks here.
 1776
 May 17 Fast and Prayer Day.
 July 7 Today much excitement. Order received from Philada. that the Militia should be ready in a few days to proceed to Philada. The Committee had many people brought with a guard and necessitated them to sign that they would go, and whoever declined was put in prison. 23 members of the cong. went. Several com-

- panies had to remain to protect the town and so many prisoners of war here.
- July 21 Yesterday and today a great many prisoners arrived. There must be 1,000 here.
- Aug. 31 All of our people with the Militia returned, after 6 weeks of service.
- Sept. 8 Some of our people go with the Militia tomorrow. They numbered 14.
- Oct. 20 Today all our people who 5 weeks ago left with the Militia returned from Camp. Not a member of the Battalion went to the Flying Camp.
- Nov. 20 Wm. Henry left for Philada. to attend Assembly.
- Dec. 1 Unquiet these days, because the Royal prisoners here in Barracks had marched off to join Gen. Howe. The Militia ordered to hold themselves in readiness to go to Philada. when ordered.
- Dec. 15 Geo. Schlosser and children arrived today from Philada.
- Dec. 22 At 2 p. m. the whole Militia met in Lutheran Church where Gen. Mifflin made a sharp address to them and demanded that all, without exception, go to Philada., and whoever would not obey might expect it would not fare well with them.

1777

DIARY III.

- Jan'y 4 In the evening 900 Hessian prisoners of war were brought here and quartered in the Barracks.
- Jan'y 12 This week several thousand soldiers passed through the town to join the army. The houses, every night, are filled with soldiers.
- The whole Militia from Lancaster, which the previous week marched off to Philada., ran away from there and came back again. This was taken very much amiss of them.
- Feb'y 17 Gen. Roberdeau's wife was today buried in Presbyterian churchyard. The Lutheran pastor made a sharp address in German at the interment.
- April 3 Fast Day.
- June 4 This evening at 9, great excitement in the town. The prisoners in the barracks seized the guards, took away their firearms and knocked them down with clubs and tried to escape. The bells of the town sounded an alarm, and drums were beat, and the Militia were gathered around the Barracks. One person was shot and several wounded. Today was the King's birthday.
- Sept. 7 This week the people of the town were full of fear, as reports were received daily that the British army would come to Lancaster. Many removed their best things out of the town, and on one night there were more than 50 wagons from the surrounding country to take things away. It proved to be a false alarm.

DIARY IV.

- Sept. 15 This week the Militia, 1st and 2nd Classes, left here to join the main army.
- Sept. 22 The Congress and Council came in these days to Lancaster. The former, however, went on Saturday to Yorktown, as the Council and Assembly were in session here.*
- Oct. 5 This week it was pretty quiet in the town.
- Oct. 12 Sennef and wife with 7 children from Philada. came here. He is to remain here for some time as tailor for the Continental army.
- Oct. 20 At 9 o'clock in the evening, the people of the town all of a sudden began to shoot lively, because an express messenger is said to

* There is lack of accuracy in this item, because the Congress met in Lancaster Sept. 27, 1777. H. F. E.

have brought the news that the English had left Philada. and returned to their ships and that Gen'l Washington with his army had taken possession of the city.

- Oct. 21 Today the entire day spent in shooting for joy and in the evening all houses were illuminated, and at the Court House various flags were thrown to the breeze. Some people had their windows smashed in and their goods spoiled, because they had set no lights in their windows. All this joy was dampened by the arrival of an express messenger from Camp, contradicting the former news: that Gen. Howe was still in Philada.
- Oct. 22 14 members Lititz congregation brought here under strong guard. They had been taken by force and brought to a house 4 miles from Lititz and lodged in a Quaker Meeting house full of Militia people. They were badly treated and had to remain there until evening, when Bro. John Hopson went bail for them and afterwards all came to the parsonage at Lancaster.
- Oct. 23 At 10 o'clock the Lititz brethren appeared at the Court House, where they were detained until 4 p. m., when finally they were told to return home until they received orders to appear.

DIARY V.

Many Mennonites and Dunkers were also brought to the town. They also lodged in the Quaker Meeting house. This week several of our members had to pay L. 42 because they did not wish to go with the Militia. Guards have been posted all around the town, so that no one can leave or enter without a pass.

1778

Feb'y 1

After preaching, read the communication which all the clergymen received from Congress in that all Ministers shall encourage their respective congregations to give a voluntary offering for the sick soldiers in the Hospitals, and thus manifest the spirit of love.

April 17

Today very unquiet in town. Court was in session all day and many soldiers from Virginia passed thru here.

May 1

This evening the cannon were fired off 12 times because news reached here thru Mr. Dean who arrived from France that the French had entered into an alliance with the Americans. Many windows broken in various houses. There was much joy among the people and much noise!

May 11

The cannon were again discharged as on May 1st and the Court House illuminated to signify the joy of the people for the alliance.

May 17

Bro. John Ettwein arrived this afternoon from Yorktown and visited Wm. Henry. Towards evening 2 Schwenkfelders, who had been waiting to confer with him about a petition to the Assembly, met him.

May 19

Bro. Ettwein delivered his petition to the Assembly, after he had spoken previously to different members. His petition was well received and the members appeared universally inclined to be favorable to it.

May 23

President Wharton died last night after he had been ill of inflammation of the throat 14 days. Today, Bro. Ettwein visited Vice-President Bryan, who gave him letters to the Justices of the Peace of Northampton Co. relating to the Moravians.

DIARY VI.

May 24

Before preaching, Justice Hubble called on Bro. Krogstrup and requested him to announce the Funeral of President Wharton, in the church.

- A written request was also received from Secretary Matlack, of the Council, an invitation to attend.
 At 4 o'clock the burial of President Wharton took place. The coffin containing the remains was borne by several members of the Council to the Lutheran Church, placed in another box, and interred in a grave which was walled. Nothing was sung or or spoken, but during the procession the cannon were discharged 42 times just outside the town, and afterwards the small arms were fired off 3 times by the military officers outside of the church.
- May 28 Today many soldiers came from Camp, who are to protect the frontiers against threatened Indian forays.
- June 8 A Hessian soldier named Giesenschlager has been coming frequently to our meetings. He is expecting to be exchanged.
- June 13 Bro. Krogstrup visited some of our members from Lebanon who are in prison. They were brought here with 8 Mennonites because they cannot take the test oath. Wm. Henry also visited them and then called on Pres't Bryan on their behalf.
- June 15 Near 500 soldiers came from Camp for the defense of the frontiers.
- July 16 The Sennefs, Continental tailor, left for Philada, taking a hearty farewell.
- Aug. 6 The Court released from prison Geo. Bohler (Lebanon) and Kuttering and others without their having taken the oath, because they have been confined 3 months.
- Oct. 9 Mother of Wm. Henry died today in her 75th year. (Buried in St. James P. E. Ch. Yard.)
- Dec. 13 This week the British soldiers taken prisoners (Saratoga) passed thru here to Virginia, among them were many officers. There were about 5000 in number.
 (Diary for 1779 missing.)

DIARY VII.

- June 19 Tomorrow will be a very unquiet day in town, on account of the news received that the English will retire from Philada.
- June 21 During these days, various persons who visited their friends in prison were detained, because they would not take the oath which was demanded of them on such occasions. Wm. Henry sent word to the Prison Keeper that he should let the people instantly depart (which took place) and he forbid him to do anything of the kind in future to persons who desired to visit their friends, and the prisoners who sit there because they will not or have not taken the oath, are not to be treated as though they were murderers or thieves.
- July 4 In the evening, the cannon were discharged and the Court House illuminated.

DIARY VIII.

- 1780
- Jan'y 10 There has been intensely and continued cold weather this week. Have heard of several persons who were frozen to death. Many soldiers passed through here on way to Virginia and Carolina; also English prisoners who were captured at Stony Point, among them women and little children, who suffered much from the cold.
- Jan'y 22 Cold continued during these days. January 20 was the coldest we have yet had; several persons were frozen to death on the road. A lad 10 years old who came to the city to get medicine for his sick father on the way home was frozen to death and brought home sitting on the back of the horse dead and stiff.
- May 13 One of the Cavalry men here was instantly shot dead by the guard at the Barracks because he wished to remove a prisoner by force.

Sept. 28
Oct. 26

The Militia, over 800, left here for Jersey.

Today was a very exciting day here, as it was a day of rejoicing on account of the capture of the English army. The Church bells were rung all day, and the cannon fired off 13 times and constant discharge of small arms continued until late in the night. All houses were illuminated. Many windows smashed because no lights had appeared in them.
(Diary 1782 missing.)

1783

DIARY IX.

April 7
April 22

In these days peace between England and America was confirmed. Today the Proclamation of Congress regarding an Armistice was publicly read at the Court House, on which occasion all the bells in the town were rung and a salute of 13 guns fired.

May 11

In these days all the British prisoners from here went to New York.

Dec. 11

Thanksgiving Festival of Peace. The town very quiet, no disorder observed, neither was there any uproar and disturbance made with illumination.

1784

Feb'y 16

Today Festival of Peace celebrated. All the bells were rung and in the evening the Court House was illuminated and different sorts of paintings exhibited. Everything passed off orderly.

Nov. 24

At the prison there was an exhibition of fireworks. Nearly all the people had collected there. We could see the rockets from our house and several of them very nearly alighted on our roof.

1785

Jan'y 10

Wm. Henry came last evening (Jan'y 1st) on a visit from Trenton. Wm. Henry tomorrow morning takes the stage for Philada. and from there to New York as a member of Congress.

July 16

After an absence of 6 months at Congress, Wm. Henry arrived here today on a visit.

(Diary 1786, all months except Oct., Nov., Dec., are missing.)

1786

DIARY X.

Oct. 6

Wm. Henry at home sick.

Dec. 15

At 6:30 a. m. Wm. Henry unexpectedly passed to his eternal rest.

Dec. 18

Burial of Wm. Henry. Thirty members from Lititz and a very large number of people of all denominations accompanied the corpse to the last resting place, also the three ministers of the Lutheran, Reformed and Episcopal Churches. In the sermon which followed, the Church could scarcely contain the hearers. Rev. Herbst preached on Psalms LXXIII, 25, 26, who spoke with power and impressiveness. Altho the Church was very much crowded, yet there was great silence and perfect attention manifested by all. Afterwards, the above mentioned three ministers made a friendly visit to the parsonage.

II.

ITEMS FROM LETTERS

(Relating to Early Events in Lancaster, Pa.)

Made by Dr. John W. Jordan

1774

Nov. 24 Wm. Henry is getting better but very slowly. He dare not go out yet. There are many sick in the town.

1775

Jan'y 19 Early in the month Tobias Riem died, and shortly before three died in the house of young Melchoir Schneider in the space of five weeks, his wife, her sister and child.

Feb'y 16 Mathias Graff goes to Bethlehem to visit his sister, Mrs. Thomas.
March 14 These restless and uneasy times, when we hear among men nothing but about wars and commotions, many persons in Philada. have already rented houses here, whither they intend to flee should Philada. be attacked.

April 10 With Mrs. Spore, nothing further has occurred in regard to the Government. Dickert went bail for her until word is received from Philada.

May 8 At present we have a very uneasy and restless time here. Nearly all adult men are obliged to exercise. Money will not give exemption. There are already 300 in this town scattered in companies. The spirit of confusion reigns in the land. Bushar (?) Graff became Justice of Peace at last Court.

June 6 Today considerable noise in town. The Mennonites had sent in a petition to the Committee asking to be exempted from exercising. The Committee granted the request, but this made such an uproar that the old Committee was at once dismissed and a new one selected and among them Wm. Henry and John Hopson. A few of the old Committee were badly.....by the soldiers, and the advertisements which the Committee had issued about the Mennonites were handed in to the Council, and the Mennonites are very much hated by the people.

Aug. 19 The Committee went from house to house this week to make a list of everybody. No one exempt from 16 to 50 years. They must all exercise or pay a fine.

Oct. 7 Geo. Graff's daughter will soon be married to a man from Philada.

1776

Jan'y 10 The many soldiers here, more than 400, create disturbances, but every night there are 16 Militia soldiers on guard to arrest disturbers and prevent destruction of property.

April 12 Wm. Henry returned from Philada; he conversed with "White Eyes" (a famous Delaware Chief).
(In this letter the high cost of living is mentioned.)

Sept. 4 The first of the Militia have returned; this week the others who remained at home are to go away to Jersey. Among them probably Demuth, Petri, Leon, Rathvon, Nath Shée, etc. Geo. Graff was severely wounded in Long Island battle.

Oct. 19 Our people who for 6 weeks have been in camp are to return next week. Not one of the whole Battalion went to the Flying Camp.

Dec. 18 In Lancaster everything in confusion. Militia notified to hold themselves ready to march. Every day soldiers arrive who are going to Gen. Washington. Many people fleeing from Philada. to Lancaster. Among them Geo. Schlosser with all his children (wife remains at home); Jacob Franklin, Jr., wife and children; Herrguth and daughter and her children. Wm. Henry has been

in Philada. these days; now returned. The Assembly adjourned and Congress gone to Baltimore.

1777

March 27 Day before yesterday Wm. Henry returned from Philada. He told me the Militia Act had been passed and that he had seen a copy. The 8th man must go or supply a substitute.

May 19 Col. Slough, Adam Reichard and Leonh. Rathvon have resigned. Wm. Henry ought now to be in the Assembly, but his son John is very ill and cannot leave home. His brother John not long ago died here.

Oct. 17 Great excitement. It is reported that Howe would come to Lancaster. 50 wagons came from the neighborhood to take away the things. Today the Militia from here went to the army.

March 3 Here are confined over 1200 prisoners and it is said more are to come; that here the army stores will be kept. Many sick with fever and prices very high.

1778

May 11 Yesterday evening, for the second time, they fired off the cannon and illuminated the Court House, to express their joy at the alliance with France. 14 English prisoners escaped from prison here night before last.

1779

Oct. 20 On Oct. 13 old Leon'd Bender died.

1780

Feb'y 7 Old Dr. Adam recently died. He had dropsy more than 2 years. Cost of living high.

III.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS LIVING IN LANCASTER
COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA, IN 1840

RAPHO			Catharine Eicholtz ..	age not given
Jacob Brown	aged	85	Thomas Shay	"
MANHEIM			Catharine Fry	"
Peter Maurer	"	83	William Low	aged 83
WEST DONEGAL			EAST COCALICO	
Peter Sheaffer	"	89	Andrew Ream	" 84
EAST HEMPFIELD			Harry Ream	" 84
John Patterson	"	81	WEST COCALICO	
WEST HEMPFIELD			David Landis	" 84
Isaac O. Donnell (?)..	"	67	Henry Reinhold	" 82
LANCASTER CITY			ELIZABETH	
John Riverson	age not given		Abraham Eshleman ..	" 82
Joseph Peterman	"		EARL	
Patty Merritt	"		David Diffenderfer ..	" 91
Mary Carpenter	"		Jacob Diffenderfer ..	" 83
Jacob Keller	aged	78	CAERNARVON	
Eliza Trisler	age not given		Adam Northamer	" 81
Molly Lochnecker	"		BRECKNOCK	
Samuel Ludwig	"		Barbara Sweigan	age not given
Susan Roth	"		Jesse Stover	"
Catharine Gonech (?)	"		LITTLE BRITAIN	
Casper Hubbert (?) ..	aged	78	Robert Dugless	aged 76
George Leonard	"	82	MARTICK	
John Gontz	age not given		John Bain	" 103
Michael Gumph	aged	76	William Henzell	" 90
Frederick Seip	age not given			
Catherine Gemchorn (?)	"			
Legal Dutrich	"			
Jacob Long	aged	82		
John Gonter	"	82		
Peter Schindle	"	80		
Christopher Gumph ..	"	80		
Peter Brunner	"	77		

The foregoing is taken from "A List of Pensioners for Military Service" published in 1840 by the Secretary of State by act of Congress.

The figures show the ages of the pensioners in 1840. It will be observed that John Bain in Martick Township was aged 103 in 1840.

CHARLES E. KEMPER

NOTES ON THE ABOVE PENSIONERS

By H. Frank Eshleman

It is of course, impossible to give any extended record of the careers of the above worthies, because of the lapse of time and the dearth of material. However, if their military service was connected with American Independence, every scrap of information about them is of precious value. American Independence is the greatest event of the world since the Protestant Reformation.

Our Court records show certain facts concerning persons of the same names and locations and age in which these men lived. As it is practically certain that those records are of the same persons whose names appear in the pension lists, I will give the facts of the record, without any assertion that they refer to the same persons whose names appear in the list. The facts are taken exclusively from the Will Books.

JACOB BROWN, OF RAPHO

Jacob Brown's will is dated Sept. 17, 1838, and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 176. He describes himself as of the town of Manheim. He gives his property to his wife Catherine and at her death divides it among Mary, widow of his son John, and his sons Solomon, Jacob, William, James, Isaac, his daughter Catharine, wife of Thos. Dehart and Mary his daughter, wife of John Frantz. Letters testamentary were granted on the will Feb. 21, 1843.

PETER MAURER, OF MANHEIM

Peter Maurer's will is dated Feb. 20, 1836 and is recorded in Will Book U Vol. 1 p. 321. It is a long will and disposes of several tracts of real estate all in Manheim Township. His beneficiaries are his daughter-in-law Elizabeth Maurer, a daughter of Andrew Leibley, widow of his son Henry; and when said Henry's youngest son arrives at 21 years of age his children Henry, Peter, Jacob, Eliza, Ann and Margaret take the property. Letters testamentary were issued May 29, 1847.

Peter Maurer owned several tracts of land in said township and among them a "tavern house" where he lived, built on a tract of ten acres.

JOHN PATTERSON, OF EAST HEMPFIELD

John Patterson's will is dated Oct. 15, 1841. He describes himself as of East Hempfield Township, living at Rohrerstown. He gives his estate to David B. Vondersmith in trust for his daughter Catharine, wife of James Hogendobler. He gives his son George and his daughter Mary, wife of Josiah Shufflebottom, and his grand-daughter Elizabeth Patterson, child of his deceased son John Patterson each one dollar. He makes Catharine his executrix and signs his will by mark. Letters testamentary were granted April 10, 1843.

MICHAEL GUMPH, LANCASTER CITY

Michael Gumph's will is dated Apr. 30, 1838 and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 297. He declares that an accident years ago made him lame. He gives his estate to his wife Margaret for wife or widowhood. After her death or marriage he gives the estate to his children, Samuel, John, Margaret, wife of John Black, Elizabeth, widow of Daniel Hartman, Jacob, Maria, Catharine and Susan. He makes his wife and son Jacob and son-in-law, John Black, executors. He states that his son John has been absent many years not heard of. Letters testamentary were granted Sept. 29, 1843.

JACOB LONG, Sr., OF LANCASTER

This will is recorded in Will Book W Vol. 1 p. 65. It is dated Sept. 13, 1832. He seems to have been an ancestor of Hon. Henry Long.

PETER SHINDLE, OF LANCASTER

Peter Shindle's will is dated July 1846 and is recorded in Will Book U Vol. 1 p. 660. He gives his estate to his wife Elizabeth for life and provides that his daughters Elizabeth and Catharine shall enjoy the house on North Queen Street with her. He puts his son Jacob's share in trust for benefit of himself and his wife Susan, and gives them for life the house in Bethelstown part of Lancaster. He gives his daughter Maria, wife of Philip Reitzel, Esq., use of the house they lived in on Orange Street. He refers to his grandson William Waggoner Reitzel; and to Elizabeth Shindle, wife of his deceased son John Shindle. He refers to his grandsons John, George and Jacob, sons of his son Jacob. Letters testamentary were issued Feb. 15, 1849.

ANDREW REAM, Sr., OF REAMSTOWN, EAST COCALICO

Andrew Ream's will is dated Sept. 6, 1842 and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 560. He refers to his wife Barbara and gives her his estate for life, except his tools. He had a house and lot in Reamstown. At his wife's death his estate was given to the widow of his son Samuel, Rebecca wife of Michael Reaser a daughter, Nancy wife of Abraham Kindig, a daughter, his daughter Sarah wife of John Kraft, his sons Andrew Ream, Jr., John Ream, Peter Ream and Charles Ream and his daughter Juliana, wife of Emanuel Wickle. Letters testamentary were granted March 26, 1845. The witnesses were Cyrus Ream and Curtis Ream.

DAVID LANDES, WEST COCALICO

David Landes' will is dated July 2, 1837. It is recorded in Will Book V Vol. 1 p. 191. He refers to his wife Catharine. He makes provisions by which his wife shall be furnished wheat, rye, corn, wool, tallow, flax, pork, beef, cider, apples, fowls, eggs, firewood and interest on \$1000. He gives his son John 100 acres farm at \$6400. He gives bequests to his daughter Eve, wife of George Harmon, to daughter Mary Landes, daughter Ann, wife of John Spaid, to Catharine and Esther Landes daughters, his son John and his daughter Jane, wife of George Bingaman. Letters were granted May 14, 1852.

HENRY REINHOLD, WEST COCALICO

Wills of "Henry Reinhold" of Cocalico Township appear of record in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 553 and Will Book V Vol. 1 p. 219. They are both recorded in German.

DAVID DIFFENDERFER, OF EARL

David Diffenderfer's will is dated Jan. 14, 1836 and is recorded in Will Book U Vol. 1 p. 110. He states that he is of New Holland in Earl Township. He mentions his daughter Polly, wife of John Johns; and his three sons Daniel, Michael and John. He makes Michael and John executors. The witnesses were John W. Luther and Roland Diller. Letters testamentary were issued May 25, 1846.

JACOB DIFFENDERFER, OF EARL

Jacob Diffenderfer states that he lives in the Village of New Holland. His will is dated Mar. 13, 1841, and is recorded in Will Book W Vol. 1 p. 6. He mentions his daughter Eliza, wife of John Weigand; also his son Solomon. He mentions his house and lot in New Holland adjoining Samuel Zeeher on the east, Henry Roland on the west and the turnpike on the south. He gives Eliza \$200 and Solomon all the rest of his estate because he says Solomon kept him a long time. He does not mention who the other children are. The witnesses are Gabriel Davis, Benj. Diffenderfer and Roland Diller. Letters were granted Sept. 11, 1855.

WILLIAM HENZEL, OF MARTICK

William Henzel's will is dated Oct. 1, 1841 and is recorded in Will Book T Vol. 1 p. 117. He describes himself as a carpenter and living in Martick Township. He gives his estate to his son George's five children, George being dead, and to his other children, John, Jacob, William, Catharine, wife of Wm. Haulick, Elizabeth, wife of Daniel East, and Maria, wife of Jonas Hunter. His son Jacob and his son-in-law Jonas Hunter were executors. The witnesses were James Reilly and John Ankrin. Letters were granted Oct. 15, 1842.

The above notes are given for the purpose of setting out who the descendants of the said pensioners were, in order that a beginning point may be made whereby those who are the present day descendants of these ancients may establish their relationship and thus both receive and help to keep alive the glory which originated in these ancient patriots of the Revolutionary War days or perhaps the War of 1812.

NOTES BY C. H. MARTIN

Peter Maurer born in June 1757, volunteered in 1776 and under Capt. John Henry, went to Phila., Trenton and Elizabethtown, N. J. After a tour of two months he returned to Lancaster and late in the fall under his former captain went to Phila., later to Burlington, Trenton and Elizabethtown, N. J., where they united with the main Army, in winter quarters and helped to build a fort. After serving a second tour returned home and aided in guarding Hessians and other prisoners, nearly 2,000 in number. When the Hessians were taken to New York to be exchanged for American prisoners Peter Maurer accompanied them. He saw Washington and Lafayette frequently during the war and in 1824 dined with Lafayette at Lancaster. He was a witness of the Paxtang Boys outing at the old jail, having run to the jail yard after the massacre.

He was married in 1780 to Elizabeth Graffort at the First Reformed Church, Lancaster. About 1790 he bought a tract of land in Manheim Twp., at the intersection of the Lititz and Oregon Pikes about 2 squares beyond the present stock yards, where he lived for many years. He died in 1847. He was buried in the Lancaster cemetery. One of his descendants Mrs. David F. Watt holds the deed, by inheritance, to the burial lot and has much of his Revolutionary equipage, such as the sword, belt, hat, etc. in her possession, as priceless heirlooms.

The Society made an effort through Mr. Worner to ascertain additional facts upon the above list of pensioners. On inquiry Mr. Worner received the following reply:

Washington, May 19, 1923.

Mr. William Frederic Worner,
Cor. Sec. Lancaster Co. Historical Society,
Lancaster, Pennsylvania.
Dear Sir;

In response to your letter of the 15th instant, I have to advise you that owing to the great pressure of current work, the large number of similar inquiries and the lack of a clerical force available for such a purpose, this Bureau is unable to make a series of investigations and reports in regard to a number of pensioners of wars prior to 1840 for any person or organization, therefore it is not practicable to verify the list of forty four pensioners, sent by you, who resided in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania in 1840 and inform you for what service they were pensioned in order that the Lancaster County Historical Society publish said records.

You or any one designated by you, may examine and collect data from said claims, which is the usual practice in such cases.

Respectfully,

WASHINGTON GARDNER,
Commissioner

IV.

NOTES AND QUERIES

ADDITIONAL EICHOLTZ PAINTINGS

"Jacob Eicholtz, Painter" is the subject of a monograph by W. A. Hensel (Vol. 16, No. 10 of the Lancaster, Pa. County Historical Society). It may be of interest to take note of three other portraits by this distinguished painter not mentioned by Mr. Hensel. One is of Elizabeth Wilson Dorneck of Lancaster, great grandmother of the writer. This painting hangs in the home of Miss Sarah E. Gearhart at Lock Haven, Pa., a great-great-granddaughter. Another is of Mrs. Dorneck's son-in-law, George Bressler, most prominent of the early settlers of Mill Hall, Pennsylvania,—a handsome, dashing, young fellow at the time of the portrait, whose love letters to Miss Elizabeth Dorneck prove that early Lancaster sweethearts were courted after much the same fashion as sweethearts today,—except that epistles then were more dignified in diction and in penmanship than the hasty communications of this generation. This is in the home of Edward Bressler at Renovo, Pa. These portraits are in excellent condition and, while they are unmarked, it has always been known that Jacob Eicholtz was the artist, even before the family was aware of his other works and fame. Now, comparison with these other portraits shows unmistakably the hand of Jacob Eicholtz.

Another portrait is of Mrs. Sally Dorneck Brenner, and is in the home of her great-grandson in Philadelphia—a beautiful painting of a beautiful woman.

Mrs. Dorneck, early a widow, lived in Lancaster from about 1810 to 1826 with her two daughters, Elizabeth Bressler and Sally Dorneck Brenner, and a son, John, grandfather of the writer. The latter sleeps at Loganville, Wisconsin, his wife in Flushing, Ohio.

The paintings were executed probably early in the period prior to 1826. Mrs. Dorneck rests in St. James churchyard, Lancaster, and "1826" is a part of the disappearing legend on the crumbling stone. Her children's children are many, mostly living in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Wisconsin. To these, this added bit of history to that already written of Jacob Eicholtz, means much and will gather interest as the years speed by and the descendants multiply and look back with pride to these facts.

O. D. BRANDENBURG.

Madison, Wis.

JUSTICE EDWARD SMOUT

While a J. P. in 1736, he figured in the war of the borders between Penna. and Maryland, and was reported to Logan by partisans of Lord Baltimore as "one of those persons concerned in the felonious burning of the late dwelling house of Thomas Cressap with all his goods, and in the murdering of Laughlin Malone." From a bitter opponent, he became a warm friend of the Moravians.

1747, July 18—"Squire Smout came from Lancaster to see Mrs. Price; they agreed to marry," and license was issued same month. He was a widower, and she, Ann Elizabeth, was the widow of Wm. Price, of Philada., of the Moravian Congregation.

A daughter, Sally Smout, by first marriage, was a pupil in the Moravian Boarding School for Girls at Germantown, Phila., in May of 1748.

The 'Squire d. 1751. Will probated Nov. 2, 1751; bequests to support of Indians at Bethlehem, and to Bishop of Church of England. Was buried in Mor. cemetery.

Commissioned J. P. Dec. 13, 1733; Jan'y 25, 1737; Nov. 22, 1738; April 4, 1741; Dec. 17, 1745; April 22, 1749.

William and Ann Elizabeth Price were members of the Moravian Cong. in Philada. They had a daughter Mary.

V.

A BENJAMIN FRANKLIN LETTER

By William Frederic Worner

In the Division of Manuscripts in the Library of Congress in Washington, D. C., there is an original letter written by Benjamin Franklin to Edward Shippen, Esq., of Lancaster, Pa. The communication is a short one, and in it the illustrious philosopher and statesman informs Mr. Shippen that he has issued the advertisement, as ordered by the Governor of the Province, a copy of which he inclosed for Edward Shippen's inspection. It would be of interest to learn the nature of the advertisement. He also refers to a road that, obviously, was in need of attention, and which, we assume, was in Lancaster county.

Inasmuch as this letter is one of the very few that Franklin wrote to citizens of Lancaster county, and has, so far as I have been able to learn, never appeared in print, I will quote it in full:

Phila., May 24, 1755.

Sir:—

By the Governor's Direction I issued the inclos'd Advertisement. The Bearers, John Laverty, and Charles Coleman, have agreed to go and work on the Road accordingly. You will be pleased to give them Directions how they are to proceed. My Compliments to your Good Lady and Family. I am, very respectfully Sir,

Your most obed. Servant,

B. FRANKLIN.

Edw. Shippen, Esq.
Lancaster.

In ending his letter with the time-honored phrase "Your most obed. servant," Benjamin Franklin used the term with propriety, since he was at this time a member of the Assembly of the Province; and it is quite probable that his letter was in answer to some request made by Edward Shippen relative to the condition of the road referred to.

It might also be well to state that this letter was written only a few weeks after Franklin had made what, in all probability, was his first visit to Lancaster borough, a fact not generally known. He came to Lancaster for the purpose of securing horses and wagons for the use of Braddock's ill-fated expedition against the French at Fort Duquesne. Immediately upon his arrival in Lancaster he published an advertisement dated April 26, 1755, which brought quick and exceedingly satisfactory results; but, in the end, his efforts were of little value, for General Braddock was disastrously defeated a short time afterward
July 9th.

ERRATA

Volume 15, page 98, appears the following: "Stephen Smith was the largest stockholder in the Columbia bank of that day, and according to its rules, would have been president had it not been for his complexion. Being thus barred, he was given the privilege of naming the man who became president in his stead." This was included in a monograph appearing in Volume 26, page 177. Mr. H. M. North, Jr., president of the First Columbia National bank says that there is nothing in the records of the institution to substantiate this statement. Correction is therefore made in the interest of historical accuracy.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY
MINUTES OF MAY 4, 1923.

The Lancaster County Historical Society met this evening in the Auditorium in the A. Herr Smith Library Building, it being the stated meeting for May. The reading of the minutes for April was omitted as they are published in the monthly journal. The Treasurer's report was read and accepted as read; The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

Tewnty-two plates and the same number of cups and saucers Presented by Miss Rebecca Sharp, Ephrata. This gift originally belonged to "The Survivors Club," which was organized September 9, 1867 in the Leopard Hotel, with twenty-two members. The club met annually with a banquet on Washington's birthday. Each member was given a plate, cup and saucer with his name painted on each in Old English gilt. Captain Phil. L. Sprecher was the last survivor and held his last banquet at his home in Ephrata, by himself, February 22, 1921. He died September 16, 1922. In addition to this gift there were a bound volume of "Willing Letters and Papers"; from Mr. Thomas Willing Balch, Philadelphia; Volumes 1, 2, and 3 of Sir William Johnson Papers, from the University of the State of New York; A bound volume of the Fernadl Genealog, from Mr. A. K. Hostetter; Newspaper clippings on Chestnut Level Academy pasted in a book by Mr. William F. Worner; The key of the lock on the Old jail which stood where Fulton Theater now stands.

The Librarian, Mr. W. F. Worner, expressed thanks to Mr. A. K. Hostetter and Miss Spindler for assistance in Library work and made a request for old picture frames which are very desirable for some of our old certificates and quaint photographs.

The following new members were elected to active membership; Mrs. Helen A. Hill, Columbia Avenue, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Dr. F. M. Postlethwaite, 408 Chamber Building, Kansas City, Missouri; Miss Alice W. Kreiner, 541 West Orange Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

There were two new applicants for membership to be elected at the June meeting.

The papers for the evening included: "Extracts from Moravian Diaries at Bethlehem Relating to Early Events in Lancaster, Pennsylvania," made by the late Dr. John W. Jordan and sent by him to Hon. C. I. Landis. This paper was read by Mr. C. H. Martin; Revolutionary War Pensioners Living in Lancaster in 1840; Letter from O. D. Brandenburg, Madison, Wisconsin, in which he gives an account of three old portraits painted by Jacob Eicholtz and not included in the known lists of that Lancaster artist. The last two papers were read by the Secretary.

Discussion upon a letter sent by Benjamin Franklin to Edward Shippen brought about the question whether Franklin was present at the dedication of Franklin College, in which Mr. Pierce Leshner, Mr. C. H. Martin, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., and Mr. William F. Worner took part.

On motion the meeting adjourned at the usual hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, JUNE 1, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. FEDERAL REVENUE OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PA.,
FROM ABOUT 1850 TO DATE

By C. H. Martin

II. REMARKS ON ANDREW REAM, REVOLUTIONARY
PENSIONER

By Pierce Leshner

VOL. XXVII. NO. 6
PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1923.

I.

FEDERAL REVENUES OF LANCASTER COUNTY, PA., FROM ABOUT 1850 to DATE

By C. H. Martin, June 1, 1923

The critical period in American History about 1835 to 1840 has been commemorated in a rather lasting manner by striking coins, known as 'Hard Times Tokens' bearing inscriptions of reference to the period. The political atmosphere in the year 1840 was electrified by the spirited Hard Cider campaign of "Tippecanoe and Tyler Too" in which Lancaster took a prominent part. This condition was soon beclouded by the death of Pres. Harrison a short time after his inauguration and the elevation to the Presidency of Mr. Tyler. He did not carry out the policies of Mr. Harrison which resulted in a vote for impeachment, which nearly carried. During these years of various trials and excitement no material change was made in Federal Revenues. The next great question in American affairs was that of Texas and with this came some concern to Federal taxpayers of Lancaster County. James K. Polk was inaugurated President Mar. 4, 1845, Texas being admitted shortly prior to his inauguration. The Texas debt amounting to \$25,000,000.00, though believed by many to be greater, it was supposed, would be assumed by the Federal Government. (Examiner and Herald 3-19-1845.) Annexing Texas led to war with Mexico and residents of Lanc. County alive to some of the effects thereof, in looking up the cost of the war incurred up to the summer of 1847 found from official documents, it had exceeded \$80,000,000.00 which would be greatly increased by the settlement of the war claims. (Same, 8-18-1847.) They figured that 1-10th of this sum would have to be paid by Penna. eventually and that Lancaster County's share would be about \$1,000,000.00—this large burden for carrying on Mr. Polk's war as it was satirically called. The Mexican war like that of 1812 was not generally supported. Even Grant who took part in it, in his Memoirs says "it was a political war and the administration conducting it desired to make party capital out of it." (Grant's Memoirs, Page 119.) Fears were expressed in our county that as a result of this increased public expense direct taxation would be imposed as the loans already made by the Government and the surplus on hand when the war began were used up. (Examiner and Herald 9-15-1847.) Texas in the opinion of many meant Taxes. These anxieties did not exist very long however, as by the latter part of 1852 a surplus was in sight as indicated by the following notice to the citizens of our county, which appeared early in 1853. 'The Revenues of the first 2 months of 1853 indicate a large surplus in July next. (Examiner and Herald 3-11-1853.) The President has ordered the principal and interest on the Government loan of 1843 due July 1, 1853, paid with interest in full, upon presentation of evidence of debt, thus giving holders 3½ mo. interest on stock in their possession this date.'

During these years stock was issued by the Government at various times subscribed to by the investing public, as a means of raising additional funds, as compared to bonds issued during the Civil War and the late and more familiar issues of Liberty Loan and Victory Loan Bonds. The country was now fast approaching the titanic struggle of the War of the Rebellion, and conditions in Federal Revenues the latter part of the decade of 1850 were somewhat like a calm before a storm.

On July 4, 1861 Congress convened in its first extraordinary session after

the commencement of the War of the Rebellion, at which session was begun the legislation which has since produced the present system of Internal Revenue taxation. (Internal Revenue Laws, 1911 Edition.) Lancaster County's distinguished Congressman Hon. Thad. Stevens was chairman of the Committee that framed the War Tax law and thereby provided funds for the prosecution of the war. Some sharp criticisms by Lancaster Co. citizens were directed at Mr. Stevens on account of the War Tax law. His wisdom in superintending the drafting of this law has been proven by the fact that this law seemed to be the basic idea which was modeled after in later crises in raising Federal Revenues. The War Tax law was approved by Pres. Lincoln July 1, 1862 and among other things imposed a tax on incomes. The first rate being 3% on Incomes in excess of \$600.00 and not exceeding \$10,000.00, and 5% on incomes in excess of \$10,000.00. This Income tax expired by limitation Dec. 31, 1871. One reason that I make particular mention of this provision of the War tax law is that many Lancastrians are of the opinion that the Income tax law now on the statute books as authorized under the 16th amendment to the Constitution of the United States is the first one imposed by the American Congress, and, that a resident of our city recently told me he had made a return under the law of 1862.

Penna. under this Act was divided into 24 Internal Revenue Districts Aug. 1, 1862, Lancaster county being the 9th District. Within less than two months after Pres. Lincoln approved the said War Tax act the men were selected whose duty it was to administer this law in Lancaster county. Alexander H. Hood was appointed Collector and James K. Alexander, Assessor. Mr. Hood's own language regarding his appointment written in the third person is as follows—"In 1862 he was on Aug. 27th appointed Collector of Internal Revenue for the 9th Dist. of Pa. by Pres. Lincoln, which office he held till Sept. 17, 1866 when he was removed on account of his opposition to Andrew Johnson." Mr. Hood was born July 22, 1806 and died May 24, 1875. Another authority states Mr. Hood was removed for refusing to contribute funds towards the formation of Johnson's new party. (Examiner's acct. of Mr. Hood's death.) He was a member of the Lancaster Bar at the time of his appointment having been admitted on motion of Mr. Stevens in 1844. His office while Collector was located on N. Duke St. across from the Court House. His brother John Gerhart Hood was a clerk in the Collector's office. Family tradition states that many persons asked Mr. Hood about their liabilities under the new system which was a source of annoyance to him and irritated him. His daughter Mrs. Bernarda Hood Black at present resides at Strasburg, Pa. Mr. Hood was a close friend of Hon. Thad. Stevens through whose influence he received the appointment. A search has failed to locate the commission issued to him as Collector.

A Washington, D. C. dispatch dated Aug. 31, 1862, to the Lancaster Daily Evening Express contains a list of the Revenue Collectors and Assessors for the state of Pa., naming Mr. Hood and Mr. Alexander for Collector and Assessor, respectively, for Lancaster County; Lancaster being the headquarters office of the 9th District up to its abolishment July 31, 1919. A few days later the list of the direct and excise taxes provided in the Act approved July 1, 1862 was published for the benefit and information of the people of Lancaster. On Apr. 9, 1862 James K. Alexander, Assessor announced his assistants for the Lancaster District as follows:—

1 N. E. Ward, Lancaster	-	-	-	-	Joshua W. Jack
2 N. W. Ward, N. of W. Chestnut St., Lancaster	-	-	-	-	S. W. Taylor
3 N. W. Ward, S. of W. Chestnut St., Lancaster	-	-	-	-	D. R. Ehler
4 S. E. Ward, Lancaster	-	-	-	-	H. F. Benedict
5 S. W. Ward, Lancaster	-	-	-	-	Samuel Cormeny
6 Lancaster Township	-	-	-	-	A. H. Summy
7 Manheim Township	-	-	-	-	H. F. Eberle
8 W. Hempfield Township	-	-	-	-	Jos. Denlinger
9 Columbia, Upper Ward	-	-	-	-	Wm. U. Hess

10	Columbia, Lower Ward	-	-	-	-	-	Geo. Wilford
11	Marietta Borough	-	-	-	-	-	David Roth
12	E. Donegal Township	-	-	-	-	-	H. S. Book
13	Conoy Township	-	-	-	-	-	Jacob Foreman
14	W. Donegal Township	-	-	-	-	-	Henry B. Gish
15	Elizabethtown Borough	-	-	-	-	-	L. W. Harmany
16	Mt. Joy Township	-	-	-	-	-	A. S. Hackman
17	Mt. Joy Borough	-	-	-	-	-	B. F. Stauffer
18	Rapho Township	-	-	-	-	-	Noah Zook
19	Manheim Borough	-	-	-	-	-	J. M. Hahn
20	Penn Township	-	-	-	-	-	E. S. Lichtenberger
21	Manor Township	-	-	-	-	-	John Brady
22	Manor, Washington Borough Section	-	-	-	-	-	S. B. Urban
23	Conestoga Township	-	-	-	-	-	S. M. Wright
24	Pequea and Providence Townships	-	-	-	-	-	B. F. Rowe
25	Martie Township	-	-	-	-	-	Henry Hess
26	Drumore Township	-	-	-	-	-	J. M. Hopkins
27	Fulton Township	-	-	-	-	-	W. F. Neel
28	Little Britain Township	-	-	-	-	-	J. C. Taylor
29	Colerain Township	-	-	-	-	-	Vincent King
30	Bart and Eden Townships	-	-	-	-	-	W. W. Withers
31	Sadsbury Township	-	-	-	-	-	B. H. Pownall
32	Salisbury Township	-	-	-	-	-	John Neuhauser
33	Paradise Township	-	-	-	-	-	Jacob Eaby
34	Strasburg Borough and Township	-	-	-	-	-	Sam. Fondersmith
35	W. Lampeter Township	-	-	-	-	-	H. K. Stoner
36	E. Lampeter Township	-	-	-	-	-	Ezer Lamborn
37	Upper Leacock Township	-	-	-	-	-	Jac. S. Miller
38	Leacock Township	-	-	-	-	-	Abram Bair
39	Caernarvon Township	-	-	-	-	-	David Styer
40	East Earl Township	-	-	-	-	-	Isaac Rank
41	Earl Township	-	-	-	-	-	Henry Shirk
42	West Earl Township	-	-	-	-	-	L. G. Kemper
43	Warwick Township	-	-	-	-	-	Geo. Geyer
44	Elizabeth Township	-	-	-	-	-	John Fausett
45	Clay Township	-	-	-	-	-	Ezra Wissler
46	Ephrata Township	-	-	-	-	-	Jacob S. Sharp
47	E. Cocalico and Brecknock Townships	-	-	-	-	-	E. Billingslet
48	W. Cocalico Township	-	-	-	-	-	M. H. Shirk

In the various histories of Lancaster County published since the Civil War are given the names of some few men who served in various capacities in the Internal Revenue service up to the publication of the respective histories. The above however, is a complete list of the appointees as assistant assessors at the time the organization was formed to administer the War Tax law in our county. The plan was that the Assessor with his assistants canvassed the city and county made the assessment, the tax to be paid to or collected by the Collector. These men were influential citizens in their respective communities and many of them filled various other positions of trust. I feel that the names of the foregoing and those hereinafter mentioned may fittingly be recorded in the files of our society as the providing of financial means to prosecute the War of the Rebellion, which duty was theirs, was an important task and public trust in Lancaster County.

The amount of Internal Revenue tax for Lancaster county for the months of Sept., Oct. and Nov. 1862, the first three months of its operation, as shown by the assessors' returns was over \$56,300.00. (Daily Evening Express 2-19-1863.) The amount for Sept. being larger than that of Oct. or Nov. due to the first annual licenses being paid in that month. The collections were about 66 2-3rds per cent higher than was estimated when the law was framed. Many were the decisions given to Lancaster parties relative to matters of tax lia-

bility under this new system. Mombert page 487, gives the amount of Revenue paid by our county exclusive of sale of stamps, for the year ending June 30, 1867 amounting to \$779,486.61. This amount was paid on 160 different articles including a few subdivisions or graduated rates of the articles taxes and shows the scope of the Civil War Tax Law. Medicines and legal documents required stamps and it affords me pleasure to submit for your examination some stamps use dunder this Act. In order to relieve the stringency in money, fractional currency was issued in amounts of 5c, 10c, etc., special mention being made that, as legal tender, Collectors were authorized to accept the same in payment of Revenue. I also submit a few pieces of fractional currency for your inspection. At this time the population of Lancaster County was in round numbers about 120,000, which shows the per capita Internal Revenue tax for the year ending June 30, 1867 \$6.50. This is a striking comparison with a population of 170,000, and total amount of Internal Revenue during the late war of approximately \$5,000,000.00 for our county or \$29.41 per capita at the time the Federal Taxes during the World War were at their peak.

Announcement was made to the people of Lancaster Sept. 17, 1866 of the appointment of M. M. Strickler as Internal Revenue Collector for this District in place of Alexander H. Hood, Esq., and Davis A. Brown as Internal Revenue Assessor in place of J. K. Alexander, Esq., which men would take charge of the office Sept. 20, 1866 and, that the offices were to be removed to the second story of the old Union League Bldg. on N. Queen St. This building stood about the present location of Reilly Bros. & Raub Hardware store. Mr. Davis A. Brown who was appointed Assessor was a brother of W. W. Brown, Esq., who owned the Brown Bldg. at N. Duke and Grant Sts. and had his law office therein.

Mr. Hood's statement in his diary that "he was removed on account of his opposition to President Johnson" seems to have been to use the vernacular, "well put" as following his removal and that of J. K. Alexander, Assessor, appeared the resignation of all the Assistant Assessors and the sentiment expressed in the following letters show that the rebellion against Pres. Johnson which nearly unseated him lacked no support so far as Lancaster was concerned.

To Davis A. Brown,
U. S. Int. Rev. Assessor,

Sir:—

Not wishing to give any aid, countenance or encouragement to the administration of Andrew Johnson and being determined that no one shall mistake my position as a Republican who now as heretofore, is determined that treason shall be made odious and traitors shall not rule over loyal men, I notify you that I hereby resign my office as Asst. Assessor for the 11th Division.
Sept. 25, 1866.

(Signed) B. F. ROWE.

The following day David Roth Asst. Assessor for the 7th Division addressed a similarly worded letter of resignation to Mr. Brown, which was followed by joint letter of resignation signed by the Asst. Assessors of the following divisions:—

1st J. W. Jack	11th B. F. Rowe
2nd S. W. Taylor	12th Vincent King
3rd	13th Samuel Fondersmith
4th H. F. Benedict	14th J. C. Walker
5th P. H. Summy	15th L. R. Rhoads
6th W. U. Hess	16th E. G. Groff
7th D. Roth	17th David Styer
8th F. H. Stauffer	18th H. S. Schlauch
9th H. C. Gingrich	19th Abram Lutz
10th John Brady	

John A. Gordon, Cigar Inspector, 3rd Division.

Within a few weeks after these Asst. Assessors resigned the work of re-districting our county was completed by the newly appointed Assessor Mr. Brown, and appointments announced Nov. 2, 1866 as follows:—

- 1st Div. N. E. and N. W. Wards Lancaster and Lanc. Twp. Samuel Martin
 2nd Div. S. E. and S. W. Wards Lancaster, and W. Lampeter Twp. Joseph McGonigle
 3rd Div. Marietta and Elizabethtown, W. Donegal and Conoy Twps. Sebastian Keller
 4th Div. Mt. Joy and Manheim Boroughs, Mt. Joy and Rapho Twps. H. Austin Brady
 5th Div. Earl and E. Earl, Leacock and Upper Leacock Twps. Wm. Yundt
 6th Div. Warwick, Elizabeth, Clay, W. Earl, Manheim & Penn Twps. J. H. Smith
 7th Div. E. Hempfield, Manor, Conestoga and Pequea Twps. Jac. R. Barr
 8th Div. Little Britain, Fulton, Drumore, Providence & Martic Twps. P. W. Housekeeper
 9th Div. Salisbury, Sadsbury, Paradise and E. Lampeter Twps. Thos. McIlvaine
 10th Div. Coleraine, Bart, Eden and Strasburg Twps. Thos. Chamberlain
 11th Div. Columbia and W. Hempfield Twp. W. Hays Grier
 12th Div. Brecknock, East & W. Cocalico, Ephrata and Coernarvon Twps. Martin H. Fry

Mr. Brown stated that whiskey and cigar inspectors would be announced later.

Lancaster County has for many years been an extensive cigar manufacturing center and in connection with Mr. Brown's announcement of later appointment of cigar inspector I might add that for many years the public has known nothing different than buying cigars by or from a stamped box. Such was not the case during the 1860s. In 1864 the law provided for the appointment of cigar inspectors. No stamps were then used such as are found on cigar boxes now. Inspectors issued "Inspection Stamps" which had no money value but were required to be placed on packages containing cigars. Some Lancasterians long associated with the tobacco and cigar industry have told me that many were the packages of cigars wrapped in newspaper those days, some bearing the inspector's stamp and others not. It was not until the 1868 Act that stamps were required on cigars similar to those now used. Ellis & Evans page 358 states that Mr. Jacob L. Frey began the manufacture of cigars in Lancaster in 1855 and was the first man to take out a license. The Demuth cigar store on E. King St. has served various generations of smokers since 1770 and has of course, been amenable to the various steps in tobacco taxation leading up to the present law.

The following men in addition to those already mentioned took part in the administration of the Internal Revenue Laws in our county during the years from 1863 to 1869.

Diller Luther of Earl Twp. was appointed Collector of the 8th District of Pa. by Pres. Lincoln in 1863 which position of trust he held up to 1869.

R. J. Houston served in the Civil War, returned to Lancaster in 1867 and was appointed a Deputy Assessor.

J. W. Yocum served as Deputy Collector 7th Collection Dist. of Pa. shortly after his return from the army and after graduation at F. & M. located in Columbia.

Lewis Britton, Christiana, served as Deputy Collector.

Jas. A. Patterson, Mt. Joy was a Deputy Collector between 1865 and 1867.

Geo. B. Owen, Upper Leacock, served 18 mo. as Asst. Ass., his service ending with the abolishment of the office.

John B. Warfel, Lancaster, was appointed Internal Revenue Assessor in Apr. 1867. He served about two years as on Apr. 13, 1869 Pres. Grant sent to the U. S. Senate the name of John P. Rea, Esp., for Assessor on Internal Revenue 9th Dist. of Pa. in place of Mr. Warfel. The proposed removal of Mr. Warfel created a furore in Lancaster as a petition commending Mr. Warfel for faithful service and protesting his removal from office was circulated and signed by approximately 3,500 of the representative men of the city and county. This petition however, was of no avail as Mr. Rea took office May 1, 1869, but it paid a fine tribute to Mr. Warfel. Mr. Rea had served in the War of the Rebellion and held a Captain's rank at its close. He had been admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1868. He was one of the commissioners who contracted for, and superintended the building of the Soldier's monument in Center Square—was a candidate for delegate to the State Convention in the 13th Senatorial Dist. against Mr. B. Frank Eshleman—was a candidate for Congress from Lancaster about 1874. (H. K. Fulton, Esq., and Ellis & Evans.) He was the last Assessor at Lancaster as Congress abolished the office of Assessor in 1872, the duties being taken over by the Collector and his Deputies. On May 12, 1869 Mr. Rea announced the appointments of Jacob Martin as clerk, C. F. Eberman, Lancaster, D. E. Potts, Strasburg, Jos. McGowan, Sadsbury, and H. R. Breneman, City, as Asst. Assessors, in place of certain ones who had resigned. Mr. Rea later emigrated to Minneapolis where he served as judge. Capt. Wm. Thomas also served on the Assessors force shortly after the Civil War. I am informed he read law while assessor. He was admitted to the Lancaster Bar in 1870 and at some later date went to Mankato, Minn. where he met with marked success. In spite of the fact that Mr. Rea was the last Assessor, and that nearly 52 years has passed since the Assessor's office was abolished, the term "Assessor" is still used by certain parties over the county when in conversation with Deputy Collectors.

The Revenues of Lancaster county for the year ending June 30, 1869 amounted to \$158,000.00, some reduction having already been authorized by law as compared to 1867 which figures were hereinbefore given. In this year 1869, appeared public announcement of the amount of income for that fiscal year of every person in Lancaster city and county who filed an income tax return. Compare this with the safe guards and secrecy thrown around Income tax matter, by law and regulations today, as all such matters are held strictly confidential by the Revenue authorities.

The next Collector succeeding Mr. M. M. Strickler, was Capt. Wm. M. Wiley, who had been a paymaster in the Army during the Civil War. He served up to the end of March 1869 as Pres. Grant accepted his resignation Mar. 27, 1869 to take effect as soon as his successor was appointed. I have tried to locate his Commission but have been unable to do so among his descendants in this city. His successor was Dr. H. E. Muhlenberg who was confirmed by the Senate Mar. 29, 1869 and who served to his death, after a prolonged illness, on the morning of July 25, 1877. He was born in 1817 being therefore 60 yrs. of age at the time of his death. His commission I too, have been unable to locate. His eldest son J. Cameron Muhlenberg was a clerk in the Collector's office. Various Acts of Congress after that of 1862 establishing 24 Int. Rev. Dist. in Pa., abolished certain Districts, the territory being annexed to that of other Districts. Through this process by 1875 Chester, and Delaware counties were annexed to Lancaster. Coll. Muhlenberg having appointed Gen. Chas. I. Leiper of Nether Providence, Del. Co., as Deputy for that county, and Jesse Dunwoody of Downingtown for Chester County. These counties were not a part of the Lancaster Dist. long as by 1877 York, Cumberland, and Perry counties together with Lancaster constituted the 9th Dist. In the year ending June 30, 1877 Federal Revenues of these four counties amounted to \$797,325.00 of which about \$600,000.00 represented the tax on cigars. Upon Collector Muhlenberg's death the duties of the office fell upon



HON. ALEXANDER H. HOOD.

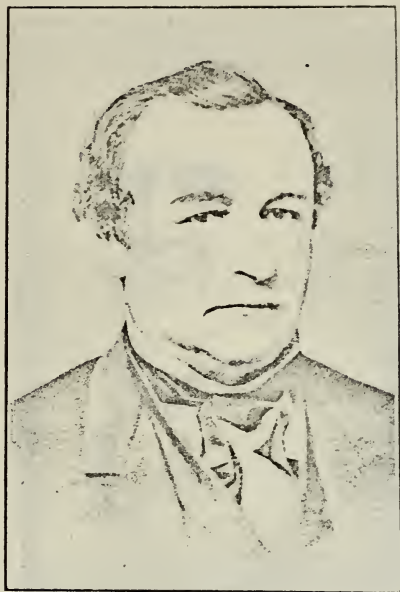
Born July 22, 1806. Died May 24, 1875. Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., by President Lincoln. Served from August 27, 1862 to September 17, 1866.

He was the first Collector under the system upon which the present method of Internal Revenue administration was started.



HON. WM. M. WILEY.

Served as Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1868-1869.
Mr. Wiley was a paymaster in the Union Army during the Civil War.

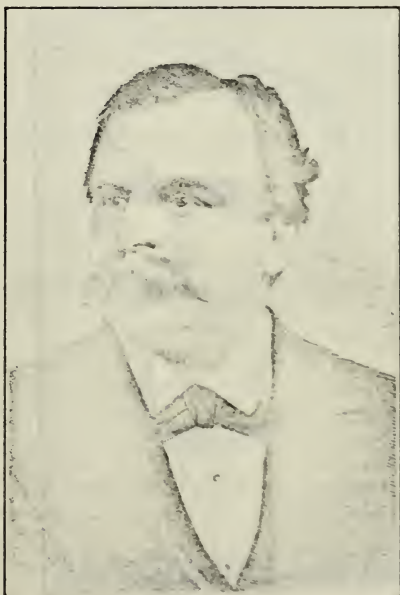


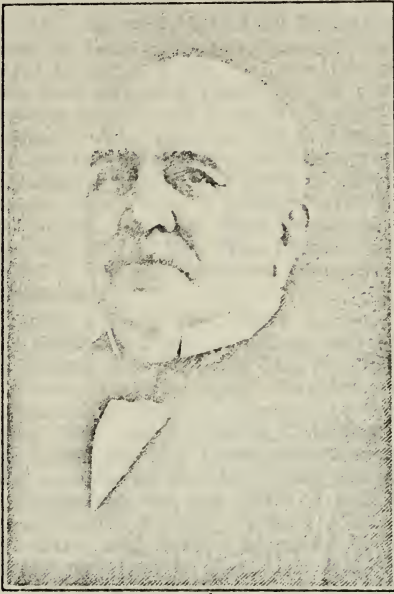
HON. HENRY E. MUHLENBERG.

Born 1817. Died 1877. Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., by President U. S. Grant. Served from 1869 to 1877.

HON. ANDREW J. KAUFFMAN.

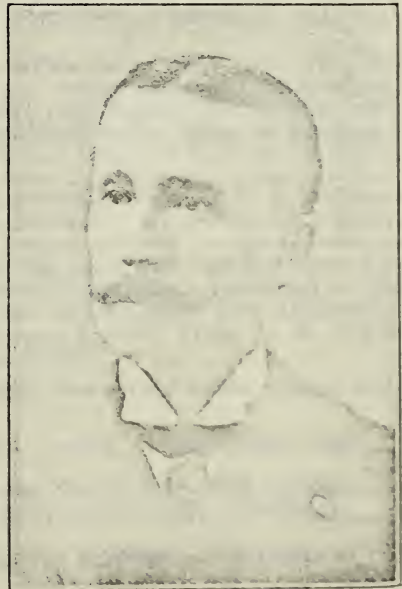
Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1882, serving to 1885.





HON. SAM MATT FRIDY.

Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1889, serving to 1893.



HON. H. L. HERSHEY.

Appointed Collector of Internal Revenue at Lancaster, Pa., in 1898, serving up to 1914.

th 1st Deputy Mr. Thos. A. Wiley who had the cares of the office upon himself for a long time during Mr. Muhlenberg's illness.

There 'cares of office' evidently prepared Mr. Thos. A. Wiley for the Collectorship as he was appointed to succeed Mr. Muhlenberg. His commission dated Oct. 24, 1877 signed by Rutherford B. Hayes Pres. of the U. S., countersigned by John Sherman, Sec. of the Treas. hangs in the home of his son Charles Wiley at Phila. At the time of his appointment the office was located on the east side of S. Queen St., in the Muhlenberg building about midway between the square and Vine St. Later during Collector Wiley's term he moved the office to his home at 150 E. King St. at which place he had built a small vault for the safekeeping of the stamps and documents, the main supply of stamps being kept in the vault of the Farmers Nat. Bank, now Trust Co. Mr. Thomas Wiley was a brother of Maj. Wm. Wiley who preceded Collector Muhlenberg. In May 1882 President Arthur appointed A. J. Kauffman, Collector, to succeed Mr. Thos. Wiley. Mr. Kauffman was a close friend of U. S. Senator J. Donald Cameron through whose recommendation he received the appointment.

Since writing the above account of the services and appointment of Mr. Kauffman, I am in receipt of the following information concerning his appointment from his son Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman, now sojourning in the Bermudas. He states that he remembers that his father Andrew John Kauffman had been a delegate to the Republican Convention in which the famous "306" under Roscoe Conkling, tried to force the nomination of Grant. M. S. Quay was Mr. Kauffman's alternate. The Phila. Press at this time contained an editorial that Mr. Quay was wearing Andy Kauffman's collar. Garfield was nominated, but the "306" of which Mr. Kauffman was secretary and Gen. Horace Porter, Pres. up to their death, forced the naming of Chester A. Arthur as V. Pres. and Arthur when he became President named Mr. Kauffman as Collector of the 9th Dist. Mr. Reginald Wright Kauffman states he remembers very distinctly going with his father to the White House and being presented to Pres. Arthur, sitting with him on the porch listening to a concert by the Marine Band. He also recalls his father speaking to Pres. Arthur at this time about the appointment, which had recently been made, and thanked him for it. He states further his father's commission is among his papers at his Columbia home.

Two men who served in the Collectors' office during these years were Mr. Chas. F. Eberman who served about 25 yrs. under Collectors Muhlenberg, Wiley and Kauffman, and, Mr. John B. Miller, now Deputy Prothonotary, who served first under Collector Wiley and continued under Collector Kauffman. During Collector Kauffman's term the office was moved to the Stevens House. He served to July 4, 1885 on which date John T. McGonigle, former Mayor, took up the duties as Collector. He was a brother-in-law of B. J. McGrann through whose influence he secured the appointment. Mr. McGonigle's brother James was Chief Deputy. Mr. Pierce Lesher received an appointment as Deputy Collector entering upon his duties the same day that Collector McGonigle took office. He served under several Collectors, a good part of the time as Chief Deputy. J. H. B. Wagner was cashier under Coll. McGonigle. Other men who served under him were Messrs. J. Halls Fridy, A. H. Brene-man, J. Chas. Beam, H. L. Eckert, and Geo. Peiffer.

The following men of Lancaster County also served under various Collectors about this period—

Capt. Henry A. Haines, Maytown, served as Storekeeper and Gauger under Coll. Kauffman

J. B. Grebill, Brownstown, was in the Service from 1869 to 1885.

Andrew J. Dunlap served as Deputy under Colls. McGonigle, Hensel and Fridy.

Frank S. Brubaker, Warwick Twp. was appointed Storekeeper in 1888 and served about four years.

Capt. Philip L. Sprecher, Ephrata was in the Service upon two different periods.

Capt. W. D. Stauffer, also, was in the Service.

Martin S. Fry, Ephrata, was appointed a Storekeeper-Gauger in 1876 serving a number of years. He was also a Deputy Collector, later.

On Jan. 1, 1887 during Coll. McGonigle's term, the counties of Bedford, Blair and Huntingdon were added to the 9th Dist. which with other counties added at various times prior to this date of which some mention has already been made in this paper, resulted in the 9th Dist. comprising an area in Southern Penna. of fifteen counties, Lancaster being the District office. After this date (Jan. 1, 1887) no further change in territory of the 9th Dist. was made until 1912 to which reference will be made later. Mr. McGonigle served about 3½ years, up to the time of his death. He was succeeded by Geo. W. Hensel father of W. U. Hensel, who being close to Pres. Cleveland secured the appointment for his father. Mr. Hensel's commission is dated Nov. 26, 1888. For the benefit of those not familiar with various forms of commissions I take pleasure in giving the wording of Mr. Hensel's commission as Collector of Internal Revenue, which is as follows—

GROVER CLEVELAND

President of the United States of America

To all to whom these presents shall come—greeting,

Know ye, that reposing special trust and confidence in the integrity, diligence and discretion of George Washington Hensel, I do appoint him Collector of Internal Revenue for the 9th District of Pennsylvania, and do authorize and empower him to execute and fulfill the duties of that office according to law:

And to have and hold the said office with all the rights and emoluments thereunto legally appertaining unto him, the said George Washington Hensel, until the end of the next session of the Senate of the United States, and no longer, unless this Commission be sooner revoked by the President of the United States for the time being.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made patent, and the seal of the Treasury Department of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 26th day of Nov. in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and thirteenth.

By the President: (Signed) GROVER CLEVELAND.

HUGH S. THOMPSON,

Acting Sec. of the Treasury.

Mr. Hensel served for a period of about 9 months. When he retired a banquet was given in his honor and he was presented with a set of silver service.

Sam Matt Fridy, of Mountville, was appointed Collector in the fall of 1889 succeeding Mr. Hensel. His appointment was secured through Senator Quay. Mr. Fridy's brother-in-law S. S. Clair of Columbia was named Chief Deputy and Charles Seitz of Mountville, cashier. Other Lancaster men who served under Mr. Fridy were Col. Lane Wright, S. F. Foltz, Mose Weaver, J. R. Wallick, P. C. Hiller and B. P. Mentzer. During his term the office was removed from the Stevens House to No. 31 Penn Square which location is given in the city directory of 1891, and shortly thereafter the office was removed to the new Federal Bldg. where it has since been located. Under the terms of the Geary Bill approved by the President May 5, 1892 Chinese in the U. S. had to secure certificate of residence from the Collector. In the fifteen counties then comprising the 9th Dist. about 50 Chinese were located as about 50

of the residence certificates were on file in the Lancaster office. The certificates were in triplicate with a copy of the photo of the Chinaman to whom issued attached.

R. E. Shearer of Carlisle was appointed Collector early during the second Cleveland administration succeeding Mr. Fridy. He secured the appointment as Collector through Gov. Pattison influence, being a close personal friend of the Governor. W. B. Given of Columbia was a strong contestant for the Collectorship but his chief sponsor Mr. W. U. Hensel made the remark "we cannot afford to fight the Governor," Mr. Hensel being Atty. Gen. under Gov. Pattison at the time, and could not therefore, prudently demand the appointment in opposition to the Governor's friend. Mr. Shearer served to the end of May, 1898. Many of the Deputies serving under Coll. Shearer were from the Collector's home county—Cumberland. A few Lancaster County men serving under him were—

Jacob Lichty
John Zinn

George Simpson
Howard hRoads

The following Lancaster county men secured appointments as Gauger under him—

Amos H. Hoffman
E. M. Miley

Brice Curran
W. W. Hensel

Joseph Arnold was reappointed Gauger under Mr. Shearer.

Mr. W. W. Hensel was a brother of Geo. W. Hensel who served as Collector as afore stated. His father Wm. Hensel served in the War of 1812 and his grandfather Wm. Hensel served in the Revolution and is buried in Trinity Church Yard.

H. L. Hershey of Harrisburg secured the appointment as Collector under the McKinley administration. He was confirmed Collector by the U. S. Senate Apr. 30, 1898 and took office May 31, 1898. One Lancaster county man who re-entered the service soon after Collector Hershey took office was S. S. Clair. Mr. Clair first entered the Service as Asst. Assessor in 1869 serving as such up to 1872 when Congress abolished the Assessor's office. He then was named a Deputy Collector serving to Jan. 1, 1876 at which time he left the Service for a few years, re-entering as Chief Deputy under Coll. Fridy as above stated. Soon after Coll. Hershey took office the arrests were made in the Kendig-Jacobs counterfeit case in Lancaster, which affair is still fresh on the memory of most of us. With the outbreak of the Spanish War Congress imposed additional special taxes and re-imposed the stamp schedules on legal documents and proprietary medicines, etc. There are submitted for your inspection stamps of the 1898 issue used under this Act. Collector Hershey held the office for a period of nearly 16 years.

Among the force of Deputy Collectors serving under Collector Hershey were several Lancaster men who served under former Collectors notably S. F. Foltz, Thos. McGowan and J. R. Windolph. Miss Laura Geiger served as a Field Deputy for a period of about three months early in 1904 succeeding her deceased father and so far as I have been able to determine was the only lady who ever served on Internal Revenue Field work in Lancaster County, though a number of ladies have served on the office force at various times. For a goodly portion of Collector Hershey's term A. S. Light of Lebanon was Chief Deputy and G. W. Lemaster, Cashier.

On Oct. 1, 1912 the 12th Dist., headquarters office Scranton, was abolished and the District added to the Lancaster Dist. From this date to the re-establishment of the 12th Dist. May 1, 1916 the Lancaster Dist. comprised 35 counties of the State of Pa. including all counties east of a line extending from the western side of Bedford County on the Maryland border, to the western side of Potter County on the N. Y. border, excepting eight counties adjacent to Phila.

Coll. Hershey was succeeded by Fred C. Kirkendall of Wilkesbarre Jan. 19, 1914 who served as Collector at Lancaster to May 1, 1916, at which time he took charge of the 12th Dist. re-established at Scranton. Mr. B. F. Davis succeeded Mr. Kirkendall as Collector at Lancaster and continued as such to the abolishment of the Lancaster District July 31, 1919, since which time the former Lancaster Dist. has been a part of the Phila. District.

During the World War the Internal Revenue office was a bee-hive of industry. Congress passed Acts increasing Revenues Oct. 22, 1914, Sept. 8, 1916, Oct. 3, 1917, this Act known as the War Revenue Act, and, Feb. 24, 1919, under each of which Acts through increasing the duties, thousand of inventories had to be filed by parties dealing in commodities subject to Internal Revenue tax, notably cigars and tobacco, and liquors, exemptions of the Income Tax also being lowered, brought thousands of people to the office to file various returns some of whom during the Income tax filing period stood in line for an hour or more. The Collector's office force during the war was increased to thirty Deputies, increase of the Field Force also being made. The amount of taxes passed through the Lancaster office under the last mentioned Act during the last year of the existence of the Lancaster District, fifteen counties, amounted to about \$25,000,000.00, one-fifth of which amount may have represented the Internal Revenue taxes of our county at the peak of the War Revenues. Many were the extra hours given by the force of Deputies. Such were some of the burdens borne by those at home during the crisis, and, when the Armistice Day parade was held the office force turned out in full feeling they had 'done their part'.

Much more might be said of various experiences in the administration of the Internal Revenue Laws during the period covered by this paper particularly during the World War, but to save making this paper unduly long, in closing, will refer to only one incident which the writer, connected with the Service for a number of years, had during 1916. As a result of the War a great export market for tobacco and cigars opened. All scrap tobacco and cigars sold and shipped for export are free of Internal Revenue tax, but the goods must be inspected by a Deputy Collector and an export stamp affixed to the packages, shipment then being made under supervision of the Collector of the Port, the exporter having first filed bond with the Collector guaranteeing actual exportation. A rumor arose that shells had been shipped, in tobacco cases, from Penna. I had charge, being chief of the Cigar and Tobacco division, of the inspection and issuance of the export stamps. While I doubted the truth of the rumor I will relate its effect. Great Britain controlling the sea at the time allowed no trans-Atlantic shipments without the exporter first securing permit, munitions of war taking priority, and issued orders that no permits would be issued for shipment of tobacco originating in Penna. unless inspected by the British Consul at the Port of exportation. This would have resulted to considerable trouble to the exporters in view of the method in which tobacco was cased or crated for ocean shipment. The British consul stated they would waive the inspection if the Deputy Collector who inspected the tobacco under the Revenue Regulations certified to the contents of the cases. After taking this matter up with the Commissioner, no objection being found to such certification, this procedure was followed in export shipments thereafter, while the export demand existed.

The writer is under obligation to the Committee now writing a History giving in particular an account of the activities of our county during the World War, to write a chapter on Internal Revenue history of the county, and since recent and more current events may with better propriety appear in such volume. than in an historical treatise the subject, during the period, will be more fully written therein.

The end.

II.

REMARKS ON ANDREW REAM, REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONER

By Pierce Leshner

Among the Revolutionary pensioners of Cocalico Township, Lancaster County, Pa., were Andrew Ream and Henry Ream of Reamstown.

In Captain Smuller's muster roll for the year 1778 Andrew Ream was an ensign, a commissioned officer who carried the flag or ensign of his company, now known as the color-sergeant. In this same company at the same time was Andrew Ream, Sr., a second class and Andrew Ream, Jr., an eighth class. One of these Andrew Reams was a drummer and served as such in the battle of Monmouth, N.J. His drum used in this battle is on exhibition in the Carnegie Museum at Pittsburgh, Pa. In this same company in the year 1779 the three Andrew Reams were still members of the same company with the same rank as in the previous year. Either in the latter part of 1779 or early in 1780 Andrew was promoted from ensign to Captain. In the muster roll of Captain Andrew Ream's company of 3rd Battalion, Lancaster County Militia dated Reamstown, Dec. 20, 1780, the name of Andrew Ream again appears in this same company as an 8th class. In the muster roll of Captain Ream's Company for Dec. 10, 1781 we again have the name of Andrew Ream as a second class and an Andrew Ream as an 8th class. In this same company for 1782 with Andrew Ream as Captain we again find the other two Andrew Reams occupying the same positions as 2nd and 8th class. In the muster roll of this same company for July 3, 1783, we again find the three Andrew Reams occupying the same positions as in 1782. I am not able to say which of these three Andrew Reams was the pensioner but it is fair to presume that it was Captain Andrew Ream.

In Captain Smuller's muster roll for the year 1779 we find the name of Henry Ream as a rank and file. In Dec. 20, 1780, he was a Lieutenant in Andrew Ream's Company. He held this same position in 1781, 1782 and 1783. In 1786 he was a Captain in the 4th Company, 5th Battalion Lancaster County Militia. In 1790 he was Captain of 7th Company 2nd Battalion Lancaster County Militia. In 1795 he was Colonel of 7th Regiment Lancaster County Militia.

Henry Ream was born at Reamstown in 1759 and died there in 1840. He was a prominent man among his people at Reamstown and upon one occasion rescued two young white girls whom the indians had stolen and carried away quite a distance from their homes. He returned them to their families and after these girls grew to womanhood he (Henry Ream) had the pleasure of meeting one at a public gathering at Philadelphia. Both were greatly pleased to have this opportunity of renewing their acquaintance and she appreciating what he had done for her proposed that they dance together which offer he gladly accepted and was carried out amidst the applause and appreciation of all present.

June 1, 1923.

(Note: Supplement to Item in May Number.)

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES FOR JUNE

June 1, 1923

The Lancaster County Historical Society held their stated monthly meeting for June this evening. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, officiated. The officers were all present, Mr. George F. K. Erisman acting Secretary until the Secretary who was late arrived. The reading of the minutes was omitted being included in the monthly journal.

The Treasurer, Mr. A. K. Hostetter, included in his report the purchase of \$800 4th Liberty Loan Bonds out of part of surplus in the Treasury above the Society's requirements. Although the Society had at a previous meeting voted that the surplus in the Treasury should be invested at the discretion of the President and the Treasurer, he asked that this action be definitely approved. This was granted unanimously.

The Librarian, Mr. William F. Worner, reported the usual exchanges and the following special gifts: A hammer made in 1783, (when iron was made with charcoal) by David Potts O'Brien, in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, and given to his son, Bryan O'Brien, in May 1812 at Myerstown, Pennsylvania. Presented by Mr. John C. O'Brien, Marietta, Pennsylvania; a bound book, "Christian Culture," volumes 1 and 2, from Miss Helen Umble; William and Mary College Quarterly April, 1923, Historical Post Cards of Staunton, Virginia, pamphlet on Edgar Allen Poe's Shrine, all presented by Hon. Charles E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia.

Mr. M. C. Eshleman, West Willow, Lancaster County, and Mr. Charles F. Gibbs, 213 East Chestnut Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, were elected to membership. There were two new applicants for election at the next regular meeting of the Society.

A communication was read from the Chester County Historical Society asking the Lancaster Society to join that Society in a pilgrimage through Lancaster County especially to places of Historic interest. Ephrata, Manheim and Lititz were mentioned. Mr. Hostetter was appointed to investigate and report the best itinerary as soon as possible, as it was the desire of the Chester County Society to have the expedition take place the present month.

An invitation was read from the Swedish Colonial Society to attend the exercises of the unveiling of a monolith to Governor Johan Printz to be held on the grounds of the Corinthian Yacht Club on Tinicum Island, June 14th.

A letter was read from the Atlantic Marine Exchange offering an Eagle that is a figurehead of a ship named U. S. S. Lancaster named after our town, built at the Philadelphia Navy Yard in 1858. The Secretary was instructed to make further inquiries about it.

The paper for the evening was prepared and read by Mr. C. H. Martin under the title "Federal Revenues of Lancaster County from 1850 to date." This is the third article of the series under similar title.

Mr. Pierce Leshner read a paper prepared by himself on Andrew and Henry Ream of Reamstown. These men were mentioned as Revolutionary pensioners living in Lancaster County in 1840.

On motion of Mr. Hostetter the Secretary was given power to grant orders for necessary expenses during the vacation months.

The meeting was well attended and the discussions of the papers informal and interesting. Adjournment was at the usual hour.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. THE OLD WOODEN COVERED BRIDGES OF THE OCTORARO

D. F. Magee, Esq.

II. JEROME BONAPARTE IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

VOL. XXVII. NO. 7

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.
1923.

I.

THE OLD WOODEN COVERED BRIDGES OF THE OCTORARO

By D. F. Magee, Esq.

When in about 1905 the engineering corps and the executive officers of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company selected the Octoraro Creek as the sole source of their supply of pure water for their engines in use on the eastern division of their main line, and the low grade road the great freight line of this Company between Harrisburg and the Philadelphia and New York terminals, they did so, as they publicly stated, because they found it to be the purest large stream of water in Pennsylvania. This is the exact fact today and will no doubt continue to be the fact for all the years to come.

It was then stated by them that from its headwaters about Christiana to its mouth at Octoraro junction where it empties into the Susquehanna river just at the head of tide water, there was no impure material of any kind from village, factory, mill or mine which entered it throughout its flow, a distance of some twenty-eight miles by air line and probably twice that distance by the true course of the winding stream.

This freedom from the usual unhealthy conditions effecting most all streams of its size greatly enhances the beauty and charm of this stream as it flows in its bed today, rippling and gleaming in the sunlight through miles of wooded hills and verdant meadows, as they alternate on its borders, to be alternately supplied with the purest of waters from springs far back in the woodland then to distribute this again in irrigating fashion to the thousand of acres of grazing lands afar down its winding valley.

The great beauty of this stream was ever a source of joy and admiration of our great founder and leader, Hon. W. U. Hensel, who never tired of viewing its beauties and depicting its charms, as he saw them and viewed them from the "Octoraro Creek Road," which runs by its banks from Christiana down; as well from many other roads that to those that know them give entrancing views of its waving fertile fields of grass and grain, pasture lands and woodlands.

Also our late prominent member, Dr. Jos. W. Huston, was exceedingly active in contributing to our annals when in his prime and wrote much of the people and business and manufacturing that a century ago flourished in the upper stretches of the valley and built many furnaces, forges, tanneries, mills etc., to be driven by its swift flowing waters. Dr. Huston was born and spent the most of his life within sight of the East branch and loved to tell the story of its romantic past. But all of these passed away several generations ago, as the building of railroads made all such industries seek ready transportation of their products to purchasers all over the country. Today even the marks of them in most instances have passed away, and only here and there can be seen a portion of a dam or a ditch nearly filled, that marks the places where the water was held in leash to be carried in head races and tail races to and away from the turning wheels of industry. Their presence like the rude walls of stone that may be found now hidden by trees and undergrowth where once the mill or the furnace stood, only intensifies and emphasises the thoroughness of the manner in which true nature has resumed her sway and covered up the scars that men had made on its fair face.

The Octoraro Creek is made up of two main branches and these are designated as the East and West branch of the Octoraro. The East branch

is the largest and longest to its junction with the West, and throughout its length from Christiana to this junction, it is the boundary line between Chester and Lancaster Counties, as the Octoraro the main creek continues to be the boundary clear to the State line where it passes into Maryland at or about the Horse Shoe below Woods Mill. It first takes the name of Octoraro as it leaves the Christiana Dam, which dam was supplied with water from Buck Run, Williams Run Run and Pine Run and another large run flows into it at Nobleville, a short distance below Christiana, known as Valley Run. Practically all these streams have their source in the North half of Sadsbury Township and arise from hundreds of spring heads on the South slope of the Gap Ridge.

The West Branch, on the contrary, has its spring heads almost exclusively in Bart Township, centreing up about the Nickel Mines in the extreme North portion of the Township, and flowing Southward away from the Gap Ridge and divided from the East branch exactly by the Township line from the Sadsbury waters. These two streams known as the Nickel Mine Run and the Meeting House Run after crossing the present State Road, the one at Green Tree and the other near Old May P. O. come together a couple miles South and assume the name of Octoraro West Branch. Under that name the West branch flows Southward on the boundary lines of Little Britain and Coleraine. They come together at the head of Old Pine Grove Forge Dam at a point known as "Point Lookout" which in an air line course is about twelve miles from the Gap Ridge foot hills where they both have their source.

After nearly a hundred years following its first settlement and the establishment of the many industries, especially the iron manufacture in its several forms, and the clearing of the forest primæval that covered this vast tract of fertile lands included in the Townships of Bart, Sadsbury, Coleraine, Little Britain in Lancaster County, and parts of the Townships of Sadsbury, Upper Oxford, Lower Oxford and West Nottingham, in Chester County, roads and many of them were needed to and from the farms and mills and centres of trade and industry that sprung up in all that section, as well as the bigger roads and highways that led away to the cities of Philadelphia, Wilmington and Christine. This Southern end of our county needed roads and the road needed bridges across the big streams for safe passage at many points as they travelled to and from their markets and points where business and pleasure alike lead them in those busy days of the making of the country. While at first fords of reasonable safety were established at many points for the roads that were needed to cross this stream, yet at times, and especially in the winter times, the best of fords are unsafe and unsatisfactory, but bridges of the size and expense required to bridge a stream of this size were rather expensive for local authorities or communities to build, and not many were attempted.

The main roads that centred about Lancaster gradually established pikes and the pike companies had to build their own bridges and thus the public was supplied in central parts of the county.

But this was not the case in the Southern end; there the townships did the best they could on the smaller streams but on the larger ones and especially on county line streams like the Octoraro, the County Commissioners, through action in the Courts, were finally ordered to build bridges where the burden was too heavy for a township or two townships to build and in this way the "County Bridge" became established as a settled plan for the relief of the travelling public.

Apparently the first County Bridge to be built across the Octoraro was the stone arched bridge at Andrews Bridge, which was built by order of the Court issued at the August Sessions of 1813, and the bridge built in 1814. The next one was "Pine Grove" which was on what was then a national highway for stage coaches between New York and Washington and it was built in 1816. It was, and is yet, of the old wooden arch bridge type, and it

became the type established by the County as the proper thing in County Bridges. Just about one hundred of them have been built since that, over the various streams of the County.

Most of the bridges of the wooden arched type across the Octoraro which are standing today, have been built within the past seventy-five years, and as a rule they are in fair condition yet and liable to stand for a good many years before being replaced by concrete. With this much of a preliminary of the story of the Octoraro, I will now give you in particular a short sketch of each bridge and its surroundings as full as I may in a paper of this length.

Starting at Christiana and taking the creek drive Southward by the winding stream, the first County Bridge is an iron truss bridge just below the town, close to the site of the old "Hannum Mill," but as it is an iron bridge we have nothing to do with it. Within a mile you will see a new concrete bridge spanning the stream on your left, but you do not cross this bridge, neither is it a County Bridge. At this point you begin to approach rich historic ground and are at the entrance to a three-mile drive through heavily wooded steep hills on either side, and the road is shaded and hemmed in very closely by the hills as we pass and it is sometimes called "a gap" in the hills.

A mile or so down you come to the first "wooden covered county bridge," which appears on your left but you do not cross it. It is known as "Mercers Bridge," built in 1880, its entire length is 103 feet, and it is well preserved. It is on a rather unfrequented road passing from Sadsbury Township into West Fallowfield Township, in Chester County.

You next see on your left again after passing by the modern little park called "Brookside," your second wooden bridge known as the "Steelville Bridge," close to the ancient village of Steelville, which had its days of glory a century and more ago. This was back in the days of the Revolution when the Baileys and the Steeles, of Lancaster County, made iron and run many industries at this village and along the Octoraro for some distance above it. At a later date along in the fifties Thomas Woods a strong admirable character owned the greater part of the surrounding lands and re-established some of the principal industries here. It was hereabouts that the Sprouls made their money and their fame in the iron business and owned much property.

This bridge was first built in 1847, is 84 feet in length and is on the road leading from Smyrna, in Lancaster County, to Steelville and beyond.

As we leave Steelville and take up our course on down we find the county changes and the valley broadens and wooded hills give way to open farm lands blooming in the sun light, and broad meadows green with pastures and dotted with grazing cattle. The greater part of this meadow land lies on the Lancaster County side; on the Chester County side the land rises more abruptly from the creek bank and the creek gradually trends and winds to the Southwest.

A few miles further down after a couple square turns to right we come in sight of the famous "Andrews Bridge," a striking object in the landscape. It is a stone arch bridge of four arches and is altogether four hundred and fifty feet in length. It was built one hundred and ten years ago and looks as if it was good for several hundred more years of wear. A few hundred yards below the hotel is the birth place of ex-Governor Sproul, and within a few miles of this point as a centre have been the homes of a number of families that have given strong men to the service of their country; but it is not my province here to name them, so will hurry on.

But a mile or so below we find Newcomers Bridge, a wooden arch, built in 1888, ninety-eight feet in length. It is on an unfrequented road which leads over into Chester County towards Homeville.

Bellbank is next on the list some two miles down by the Lancaster County side. This is one hundred and thirty-one feet in length and was

built in 1861, but this bridge was built to replace a prior one, which was burned down in that year, the first having been built in 1850.

There are a number of very fine large farms within sight of this bridge and from them have gone forth some notable men and women too.

If you would see this beautiful valley to the best advantage go cross the bridge into Chester County and drive up the hill just beyond the fine home place of James T. Bernard and look over into Lancaster County, Northward. Mr. Bernard is still living at the age of 78, and he can tell the story of the homes and the peoples of this section for a period of three score years and more.

The next bridge to cross the creek is "Holmes" but it was an iron bridge now replaced by a reinforced concrete, the road over it goes directly to Oxford, Chester County, some three miles away.

From the Holmes farm by a winding road we come to "Worths Bridge" a mile or so further down, an old landmark. It is on what is called the back road to Oxford from Coleraine. The bridge is only sixty feet in length of the arch type as all others, built in 1857.

Crossing here into Chester County side and passing through the big Ross farm as we have passed by the Worth farm and the old Whiteside homestead, we come to Mt. Vernon Bridge, which is on the State Highway route through Coleraine towards Oxford, now being improved by the State.

It was built originally in 1865 and is of a total length of one hundred and nine feet. By the State Road from this bridge it is three miles to Oxford and by coming up through the heart of Coleraine Township, via Kirkwood and Quarryville, it is about twenty-seven miles to Lancaster.

At this point the fine meadow land is left behind and direct road down the creek are not to be had, and we are in direct line, not more than a mile, from Point Lookout, above Pine Grove, where the East and West Branch unite; it is a hard rough road to drive.

Our next bridge is one of the largest and best known of any on the creek as it was among the first to be built. It is a double arched bridge, the only one on the creek, and is two hundred and four feet in length, built practically upon the very site of the old Pine Grove Forge and Rolling Mill Works. It was swept away by floods twice and rebuilt. It was first built in 1816, and rebuilt in 1853.

Kirks Bridge is the next below and is on what was a national highway in the early days of the nation. It was the stage route from New York, Philadelphia and Washington, crossing the Susquehanna at Conowingo, and as originally built had a double floor or driveway. It was first built in 1827 and is one hundred and seventy feet in length.

The next two bridges spanning the creek are and always have been of iron and comparatively late build; and we do not find a wooden arch until we come to Lees Bridge, which is a low set wooden bridge built near the old land marks of Lees Mill and Woods Mine Hole, well-known to our botanists and geologists. It is close to the Maryland line in the chrome pit and feldspar section. The road crossing it leads out from the extreme Southern end of Little Britain Township towards Rising Sun, in Maryland. This bridge was built first in 1848 and is 146 feet long.

Next and last on the Octoraro, in Pennsylvania, is called Woods Bridge, after the leading Quaker family of that section, who have long been prominent in Lancaster County history. It is on a road but little travelled and in poor repair, leading from Wrightsville over into Cecil County, Md. The bridge was built in 1890, and is one hundred and forty-nine feet in length.

All of the bridges above described as of the old wooden arch truss bridge, ten in number, are inter-county bridges, built and maintained by Lancaster and Chester Counties jointly.

Now returning to the West Branch of this creek, which is not so large or long as the East Branch to their junction, we find six more of the same type bridges, maintained by the County, most of them being on the dividing line between Little Britain and Coleraine Townships.

The first which is in Bart Township is the latest built and is close to the home of David W. Jackson, who has a large farm and mill property near Bartville. It is on a road but little travelled, leading from the Valley Road to the Noble Road at Bartville. It was built in 1878, is one hundred and fifty-six feet in length.

Not far below this bridge we come to the old Clommel Bridge, which crosses the creek near what was the village of that name in Civil War times, but as a village is not now functioning. Near by is a pumping station of the Octoraro Water Company. This bridge was built in 1868, and is sixty feet long and being in poor condition is likely to give place to a concrete bridge before many years.

The next bridge in order down the stream was called the New Bridge which spanned the creek on the new Quarryville-Kirkwood State Road, but this has lately been replaced by a fine concrete bridge in conformity with the construction of the road; so the next we strike is the old Puseyville Bridge. This bridge takes its name after the ancient mill and small village of that name, which was so named because one, William Pusey, in the early dawning of civilization in this section took up a large tract of land and built the mill and village the ownership of which continued in the name till very recently. The bridge is a small one and on a road not much travelled, running from Unicorn to Kirkwood. It is sixty-five feet long and was built in 1851.

From this point down to its intersection at Pine Grove Dam, the West Branch is banked by fine broad meadows, affording ample and rich pasturage for cattle on the adjoining farms on both sides of the creek, which are mostly large tracts and well farmed.

About a mile below we have "Kings Bridge," the first bridge having been erected in 1848, and is eighty feet long. It is named after the well known King family, Quakers, three brothers of whom lived on three farms at and about this bridge; they having inherited the land from their father and improved the lands with buildings. They were intellectual men and good citizens, who made their mark upon the community and left descendants worthy to bear their good name.

A mile or so below this is White Rock Bridge, situated in the village of that name which takes its name from White Rock Forge near by.

It was originally built in 1847, was swept away couple times. It is on the road from Oak Shade to Union, also on the direct road to Nobleville, which road assumes the name of the Noble road as it passes into Coleraine Township.

Spruce Grove is the next and last wooden bridge on the West Branch and is about a mile above Point Lookout, where this branch ends. It was first built in 1847 and rebuilt in 1855, which bridge still stands.

It takes its name from quite a large spruce woods, which covers the hills on the Little Britain side along here; said to be the only spruce land in the County. Some who claim to know say that this timber is the real hemlock which covered the great Susquehanna Water Shed in the early days; if not the same, it is from all appearances very closely related to it. Unfortunately within the past few years this tract of rare timber has been cut off and marketed.

In conclusion I would say that while the impression has gone forth among the public that the old wooden covered bridge, which speaking more accurately means "the burr truss wooden arch bridge" has seen its day and will soon pass away; yet knowing them all and their present condition and uses and their powers to withstand the ravages of time and weather, it is

my judgment that it will be many a day before we see the last of them. They in their day were built of the white pine with which this country was so plentifully supplied fifty years and more ago, upon which the elements have little effect if it is reasonably protected, and though nearly all of them were built from fifty to seventy-five years ago as will be noted; the timbers in them today are sound and of far better quality and endurance than any wood that can be had at this date.

Their weakness today is that they were not built to carry the enormous loads that are now put upon them by the truck loads of ten and twelve thousand pounds, so it is driving them from the State Highways, whereon these trucks travel. However, within the past six years or so the Commissioners have reinforced them with replacement of heavier sills and more numerous joists in the floor bed, which seems to withstand the ordinary load with safety, and no doubt the newest and best of them on the least used roads and country highways will continue with us for many years yet.

D. F. MAGEE, September 6, 1923.

II.

JEROME BONAPARTE IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

Jerome Bonaparte, youngest brother of Napoleon, was born in the town of Ajaccio, on the island of Corsica, November 15, 1784. He shared the fortunes of the Bonaparte family in the early years of the French Revolution. After receiving his education in the college of Juilly, he was called by his brother Napoleon, then the First Consul of France, and placed in the service of the French navy. He served as a naval lieutenant in the expedition under the command of General Leclerc to crush an insurrection of the negroes of Santo Domingo, Haiti. During hostilities between England and France in 1803, Jerome was cruising in the waters of the West Indies. His vessel was blockaded by a British war vessel, and he was compelled to seek refuge in the port of New York. He remained in America for more than two years.

In a German newspaper published in Lancaster, Pa., under date of August 3, 1803, the following news item appeared:—

"Mr. Jerome Bonaparte, brother of the First Consul of France, arrived last week at the Federal city from the West Indies. Whatever his business here may be we do not know."

On Saturday, September 10, 1803, the borough of Lancaster, Pa., was visited by Jerome Bonaparte. He arrived in town during the afternoon and spent the night at the White Swan tavern, which at that time was kept by Matthias Slough. The White Swan hotel was then the leading caravansary of its day. In former papers I have called attention to the fact that George Washington and John Adams, when Presidents of the United States, were entertained at this old hostelry when they visited Lancaster borough.

Der Americanische Staatsbothe und Lancaster Anzeigs Nachrichten for Wednesday, September 14, 1803, contained a brief account of Jerome Bonaparte's stay in Lancaster. The following is a free translation:

"Last Saturday afternoon there arrived here from Philadelphia Citizen Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of the First Consul of France; Citizen Pichon charge d' affaires to the United States, and Commodore [Joshua] Barney, in the service of the French Republic, together with other French citizens and ladies of note. They put up at the tavern kept by Matthias Slough. Some of the local inhabitants, as we hear, paid their respects to them. Jerome Bonaparte appears to be about 22 [He was 10] years of age. On Sunday they proceeded on their journey, ——— and, it is rumored that a French frigate of 44 guns has arrived at Baltimore to take him on board and convey him to Martinique, from which island, as commander-in-chief, he departed about six weeks ago (presumably to elude the British cannonade.)

"British men of war are lying in wait for him in every quarter, and if fortune does not specially favor him, it may very readily happen that he will be brought into an English port as a prisoner. At the same time, however, it may be remarked that should it come to an engagement, the French will not haul down their colors without having first put up a hard fight."

Three months after stopping in Lancaster borough, or to be exact, on December 24, 1803, Jerome Bonaparte was united in holy wedlock to Elizabeth Spear Patterson, eldest daughter of William and Dorcas Spear Patterson, of Baltimore, Md. The announcement of the marriage caused a profound sensation not only in America but in all the capitals in Europe. It is somewhat singular, though none the less true, that Elizabeth Spear Patterson was a lineal descendant, on the maternal side, of the sturdy Scotch

Irish pioneers, who settled in Lancaster county long before the Revolutionary War. John Galbraith, grandfather of Dorcas Spear, mother of Elizabeth Patterson, was one of the early Indian traders in Donegal, Lancaster county, Pa.; while William Spear, the father of Elizabeth Patterson's mother, was collector of the same township in 1751..

After his marriage, Jerome Bonaparte remained in the United States for about fifteen months. The union was a most distasteful one to Napoleon, and it was not long until he issued an imperial decree annulling the marriage.

Napoleon subsequently made Jerome a prince of France. On July 7, 1807, the Emperor raised him to the throne of the newly created kingdom of Westphalia. In August of the same year he was united in marriage to princess Catharine of Wurttemberg. He died June 24, 1860.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES FOR SEPTEMBER

Friday 7, 1923

The Lancaster County Historical Society resumed its regular meetings after the vacation holidays this evening with the President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., presiding. It opened at the usual time, 7:30, in the auditorium in the Public Library Building, the usual place of meeting.

The officers were all present and read their reports with the exception of the minutes, which are published in the monthly journal. The Librarian reported the following gifts together with the usual exchanges:

Smull's Legislative Handbook, 1902, from Mr. Christian E. Metzler, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts; Pamphlet entitled "A Destructive and Unfounded Attack on the Declaration of Independence" by H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; An old candle mold, both presented by Mr. Eshleman; Pamphlet, "Glimpses of the Eastern Shore of Maryland," by George W. Hensel, Jr.; Sketches of James Buchanan, being a series of clippings pasted in a book by William F. Worner; Clippings pertaining to old Columbia, Pennsylvania, pasted in a book by Mr. Worner, both presented by him; A number of picture frames, from Miss Virginia B. Clark and Miss Gertrude Hensel Haldy; Joseph Shippen's Camp book of the soldiers belonging to his Company at Fort Augusta, Georgia, 1757-1758, from Mr. Harold F. Diffenderffer; An engraving of the late Dr. Frank R. Diffenderffer, beautifully framed, from his son, Mr. Harold F. Diffenderffer; A photograph of the late George M. Steinman, presented by Mr. George S. Franklin; A large photograph of Hon. Charles I. Landis, and one of H. Frank Eshleman, Esq. (these completing the pictures of the Presidents of the Society, past and present.) Forty pieces of miscellaneous articles consisting of old almanacs, pictures, coins, etc., from Miss Margaret Gooble; A steel engraving of General Edward Hand, from Miss Rebecca J. Slaymaker; A steel engraving of Dr. I. Betz, of York, Pennsylvania, from Miss Anna M. Deaner; Volumes 1, 3, 4, 12, of the Pennsylvania School Journal, also Volume one of the Normal Monthly, both sets presented by Mr. A. K. Hostetter; A folder containing illustrations of scenes near Staunton, Virginia, presented by Hon. C. E. Kemper, Staunton, Virginia.

Two new members were elected: Miss Gertrude Hensel Haldy, 136 North Lime Street, Lancaster, and Mr. John S. Weaver, Gordonville, Lancaster County.

The Chair referred to the West Chester Pilgrimage, which had been scheduled for some time in June; while not abandoned project will be more definitely considered at a future date.

The Librarian called attention to the request of the publishers of the History of Lancaster County, now in preparation, for a large number of the cuts belonging to the Society for purposes of illustration in their history. After considerable discussion as to the "wear and tear" such usage would necessitate to complete their compilation, on motion a special committee was appointed to take up the matter carefully and report. D. F. Magee, Esq., I. C. Arnold, Esq., Rev. Daniel Kurtz, Mr. C. H. Martin and Mr. George F. K. Erisman were appointed this committee.

A communication was presented from the Lancaster Intelligencer announcing the publication in that journal of the serial article by Hon. Frederic A. Godcharles "To-Day's Story in Pennsylvania History."

There were two papers presented for the evening's entertainment: "OLD WOODEN COVERED BRIDGES OF THE OCTORARO" written and read by D. F. Magee, Esq. and "JEROME BONAPARTE IN LANCASTER" prepared and read by Mr. William Frederic Worner. Both papers received cordial votes of thanks and were referred to the Committee for Publication.

After interested inspection and commendation of the splendid work of the Librarian in framing and hanging the many pictures and copies, which added so greatly to the attractiveness of the room, on motion the meeting adjourned.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER.

Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. THE SURVIVORS' CLUB

By Albert K. Hostetter

II. RIVAL FERRIES OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA IN 1787— WRIGHT'S AND ANDERSON'S

By Geo. R. Prowell, Esq.

VOI. XXVII. NO. 8

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER COPY

LANCASTER, PA.

1923.

1. THE SURVIVORS' CLUB

By Albert K. Hostetter

It was fifty-six years ago, last Saturday, that a little group of prominent gentlemen of this city, numbering twenty-two, most of whom were Civil War veterans, were called together at three o'clock P. M., at the Leopard Hotel, Nos. 105-107 East King Street, by Edgar C. Reed, attorney-at-law.

After he had stated the purpose of the meeting, an organization was affected by the election of John Johns as President, John D. Skiles as Vice-President, E. C. Reed, Secretary, and Johnathan Sprecher, Treasurer.

A very beautiful letter, written by Charles G. Leland, the celebrated author, in response to an inquiry by Secretary Reed, spoke about the last man's association, and suggested for this organization a number of appropriate names, among them being the name "Survivors," which, meeting with the approval of all present, was adopted.

It was agreed that a large punch-bowl be ordered, with the name of the club and the date of organization inscribed thereon in gilt, also that a dinner-plate, cup and saucer be provided for each member, with his name similarly inscribed thereon.

It was further agreed that an annual meeting of the club be held on Washington's birthday, or if that day happens on a Sunday, either the preceding or the following day be substituted.

February 22, 1868. The first annual meeting of the Club after their organization was held at the Leopard Hotel at eight o'clock P. M., with the full membership present.

The President in his address presented the happy thought of having twenty-two members present on so memorable an occasion as the twenty-second of February.

Eli Landis, dairyman, responded to the toast, "The Milkman's Best Friend—The Pump." Appropriate remarks were made by all the members, vocal selections were rendered by Messrs. Rupley and McGrann, and the jolly group adjourned to meet one year hence.

February 22, 1869. The second annual meeting was held with twenty members in attendance, Messrs. Rupley and Weidler being unable to attend on account of illness. A letter from Mr. Leland to Mr. Reed, full of wit and humor, was read to the society, and warmly received.

February 22, 1870. The same members responded to the roll-call, the same two reported sick as last year. Many conjectures were made as to the probable last member. Toasts were drank to the young bachelors and were responded to with much jollity.

1871—Here we find the usually jovial feeling turned to grief, when the President announced that death had invaded their membership for the first time, and taken away their sweet singer, Mr. Charles D. Rupley. It was directed that his plate be draped.

Mr. Sener, having returned home the previous day from a trip to the Pacific coast, entertained the meeting with a description of his trip across the continent.

1872—All previous meetings having been held at the Leopard Hotel, this one was held at the Park House on the New Holland pike. Again the meeting was overcast with a cloud when Vice-President Skiles announced their second death as that of their beloved President, Mr. Johns, delivering a very touching eulogy, which was followed by numerous others, similarly pathetic. The decedent's plate having been draped, the presidential vacancy was filled by the election of John D. Skiles, with William S. Shirk as Vice-President.

1873—At this meeting, held at Hotel Copeland, we find two additional plates in drapery, occasioned by the death of E. C. Reed, the Secretary, and John K. Rutter, the only two lawyers in the membership. J. K. Barr was elected Secretary to fill the vacancy.

1874—The fifth death was announced as that of S. E. Leaman. Toasts were drank in silence to the departed brothers. Capt. W. D. Stauffer, the newly elected Mayor of our city, was called on for a speech, and made an appropriate response.

1875—No deaths were reported at this meeting, but five plates were in drapery. Tributes of respect were given to all departed members.

1876—Two deaths were reported, viz: Johnathan Sprecher, the Treasurer, and E. Landis. John Copeland was elected to fill vacancy as Treasurer.

1877—The number is dwindling, only twelve members responding to roll-call. John McGrann, who had missed a number of meetings, made amends for his absence by giving an excellent song and dance entertainment for the evening.

1878—Sympathies were extended to Ex-Mayor Stauffer, on account of the death of his little boy Charlie.

1879—President Skiles, the oldest member, is the only absentee. Col. Weidler offers toast to J. K. Barr, the new alderman of the Third Ward.

1880—Dr. Whiteside's death was reported at the meeting.

1881—Two more obituaries are reported in the club, viz. C. H. Sprecher and E. A. Sener.

1882—Only routine work.

1883—The death of John J. McGrann reduces the membership to one-half.

1884—Singing by Messrs. Sprenger and Barr.

1885—

1886—Major Muhlenberg is reported United States Paymaster in Arizona, and Col. Weidler United States Internal Revenue Collector, for Portland, Oregon. Both send regrets.

1887—

1888—Major Muhlenberg now stationed in San Antonio, Texas.

1889—The death of George F. Sprenger and A. S. Landis was reported.

1890—Major Muhlenberg now reports from Vancouver Barracks, Washington Territory. The death of John Copeland, the host of the club since 1873, and its Treasurer since 1876, was announced, and Isaac W. Slocum succeeded him in the last named vacancy. Hotel Copeland is now conducted by a Mr. Dougherty.

1891—At this meeting there were two tables, one with fourteen plates, heavily draped, in memory of those who had passed to the unknown land, and presented a solemn contrast to the other table with its surviving occupants, five of which spelled their family names with an "S." Among the various toasts, the one "Our Departed Brothers" was very impressively responded to, with the remark—"It's Nip and Tuck" as to the one who will be next to follow.

1892—Secretary Barr was reported critically ill with Brights disease, and not expected to recover.

1893—Major Muhlenberg, after an absence of fifteen years, was present, and gave a very interesting account of his travels, congratulating the club upon its twenty-fifth anniversary. The new host at Hotel Copeland, Col. John Murphy, has now named the hostelry "The Ashland House."

1894—Ashland House. President Skiles announced the death of our late Secretary, J. K. Barr, which brought forth a tribute from every member present. During the banquet a telegram was received from Col. Weidler, Portland, Oregon, which read, "Pop! Pop! Sizz! Sizz! Health and long life to all the boys." It is needless to say the "Boys" drank a toast to the health of Col. Weidler. Captain Stauffer was chosen Secretary to fill the vacancy.

1895—The membership now having dwindled down to seven, and the

average attendance even less, a resolution was passed, privileging each member to invite a guest to the future meetings.

It was recommended that the cups and saucers of deceased members be given to their widows or nearest relatives, also that a copy of the menu be sent to each such survivor.

1896—The place of meeting was changed to Hotel Lancaster. There were six members present and four guests, as follows: John I. Hartman, Hon. J. Hay Brown, Major B. Frank Brenneman, and Hon. W. U. Hensel.

1897—Smallest meeting ever held, only three members being present.

1898—Three members present. President Skiles being away on his wedding trip, a bottle of "Mumms" was drank to the health of the bride and groom.

1899—President Skiles was host of the evening at a wine dinner in celebration of his recent wedding, and gave an interesting account of his trip. Major Muhlenberg reported from the Paymaster's Department in Cuba.

1900— 1901— 1902.

1903—The death of Mr. Slocum was announced. Capt. P. L. Sprecher was chosen Treasurer to fill the vacancy.

1904—Secretary Stauffer was requested to write to Col. Weidler, at Portland, and Major Muhlenberg, at Omaha, requesting their attendance at the next meeting, for all the other members have been advanced to officers ranks, and there are no privates here for the rear ranks.

1905— 1906— 1907.

1908—Four members present, two missing. Weidler and Muhlenberg send regrets, the latter from San Francisco.

1909— 1910— 1911.

1912—The meeting this year was held at the "Wenditz."

1913—

1914—The death of President Skiles was fittingly recorded and commented upon. W. S. Shirk succeeded him in office.

1915—President Shirk is very ill with rheumatism.

1916—Again the office of President has become vacant, owing to the death of Mr. Shirk, only Sprecher and Stauffer being present.

1917—Meeting held at Sprecher's boarding-house at Ephrata, the home of Rebecca Sharp. Another death, that of Major Muhlenberg, at San Francisco, reduces the membership to three old Civil War veterans, all of whom served in the same company and regiment: Company B, 1st Regiment, Penna. Vol. Res.

1918—Sprecher and Stauffer met at Ephrata.

1919—Capt. Stauffer is very ill and cannot attend. Capt. Sprecher was the only member present, Henry Sharp being his guest.

1920—Capt. Sprecher was the only member present, and with six guests had his banquet at Ephrata. Capt. Stauffer is too ill to attend, and Col. Weidler too far away.

1921—Capt. Sprecher dined by himself. Capt. Stauffer died since the last meeting. I quote from these minutes as follows: "All bills have been paid by me. The plates of the Society are to be given to some historical society, when the last member passes away. I am not well just now, but trust in God and the Lord Jesus Christ. Amen."

1922—Col. Weidler died February 19, 1922. In the final minutes of the club appears the following: "The last one of the club, which had, September 27, 1867, twenty-two members. Had a banquet on Washington's birthday, every year. I am now past eighty-two years. Will soon follow the ones that have passed away. Hope to meet my former friends. God bless us all. Amen."

CAPT. P. L. SPRECHER, Survivor,
"Am sick."

These last minutes indicate a very feeble condition on the part of the writer, having been written with a trembling hand.

The following is a list of the members, with a brief sketch each.

JACOB K. BARR

Born December 8, 1841

Died March 6, 1893

A son of John and Barbara Barr, was born at "Woodlawn," his father's home at Lampeter Square, received his education in the Bishop Bowman School and at Beck's Academy.

He enlisted in the 79th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, mustered with Company B, September 5, 1861, which was assigned to the 7th Brigade, 2nd Division, Army of Ohio, afterward the Army of the Cumberland. He re-enlisted in 1864, served much of his time as clerk for the late Col. Hambright, and was mustered out of service in 1865.

In 1879 he was elected alderman for the Third Ward, and as such continued in office for a number of terms, giving much of his time to procuring pensions for his brother veterans and their dependants. His active interest in politics, G. A. R. and Masonic affairs made him one of the most popular men of the county, having been an active worker in Post No. 84 and Lodge No. 43 F. & A. M.

In the days of the volunteer fire service, he was President of the American Fire Company of this city. He was clerk of City Councils for twenty-one years.

He was buried in full military order, in the Woodward Hill cemetery.

JOHN COPELAND

Born August 30, 1835

Died March 2, 1889

A son of Thomas Copeland of Strasburg. In his early life he became a printer, and worked for William B. Wiley, who was then the publisher of the School Journal, his office being on North Duke Street, opposite the Court House. In later years, he conducted restaurants, and became the most popular caterer in this city. This business having grown to large proportions, it became necessary to enlarge his quarters, and he purchased the property on North Queen Street, adjoining Howell's row, where he conducted a very prosperous business for many years.

He was buried with Masonic honors, in Woodward Hill cemetery.

JOHN JOHNS

Born August 6, 1820

Died December 7, 1871

He was a native of Lancaster township.

In 1857 he was elected Register of Wills for one term, after which he served as Deputy Register for three successive terms. He was then elected a Justice of the Peace, having been continued in that office until the time of his death.

He was buried in the Lancaster cemetery.

ABRAHAM S. LANDIS

Born March 26, 1830

Died October 20, 1888

In 1718 his first American ancestor settled on a farm near Landis' warehouse in East Lampeter township, which descended in family ownership until it became the property of Henry M. Landis (Abraham's father). It was here Abraham was born.

He became afflicted with "Bright's" disease, and on the day of his death, fell off his chair, unconscious, having died a few hours later.

ELI LANDIS

Born February 28, 1842

Died December 11, 1875

Was born in Lancaster township, a son of Abraham Landis, and son-in-law of John Johns (previously referred to).

He conducted a dairy on the property adjoining the old city mill. On the day of death, he was hauling a three-ton load of feed toward his home, and while descending the Poor House hill, he tried to mount the saddle horse, but he slipped and fell, the wheels passing over his body, crushing his chest. He died while being carried upstairs at his home.

SAMUEL E. LEAMAN

Born June 10, 1830

Died March 2, 1873

Died at his home, 234 East King Street, this city.

JOHN JAMES McGRANN

Born March 11, 1845

Died February 18, 1883, in Kentucky

J. CAMERON MUHLENBERG

Born July 21, 1848

Died March 12, 1918, at Washington, D. C.

He was a son of our noted physician, Dr. Henry E. Muhlenberg. After having finished his public school education, he was entered as a cadet at the Annapolis Naval Academy, at which institution he remained for several years, when, in 1869, he was elected Treasurer of the Inland Insurance & Deposit Company, a banking institution of which his father was president, located on the S. E. corner of Penn Square and South Queen Street, succeeding in said office, John W. Jackson. This company liquidated its affairs in 1874. He then entered the regular army, beginning as clerk in the pay corps, afterwards becoming paymaster at the important posts in the United States and its accessions. After twenty-five years in this service, he retired and went to live in California.

He was a brother to Mayor Muhlenberg of this city, took a great interest in Lancaster County politics, and loved to visit his old-time friends hereabouts. He was affiliated with our various Masonic bodies and often visited the annual outings of the Tuquan Club.

EDGAR C. REED, ESQ.

Born December 3, 1843

Died September 12, 1872

He was a son of John K. Reed, living on East King Street above Ann. He entered the United States service as a private, in Co. I, 122nd Regiment, Penna. Volunteers, and was severely wounded at Chancellorsville. He was highly commended for his gallant and soldierly conduct in the service.

He studied law, and in 1866 was admitted to the Lancaster County Bar, was unusually talented, very cultured, and had bright prospects as a lawyer.

During the latter part of 1870 he took a trip to California, returned February 21, 1871. The following evening, at the annual banquet of the

Survivors Club, he entertained the members with a very interesting description of his trip. His remains lie buried in the cemetery adjoining Carpenter's Church, near Earlville, now Talmage.

CHARLES D. RUPLEY

Born October 16, 1841

Died August 3, 1870

This death was the first one to occur in the club.

He was a printer and bookbinder, serving most of his time with Lippincott & Company, of Philadelphia, and the Examiner Publishing Company, of this city.

He is said to have been one of the sweetest vocalists of his time.

CAPT. JOHN K. RUTTER

Born February 3, 1839

Died August 11, 1872

He came to Lancaster in 1860, and entered the office of Samuel H. Reynolds as a law student. At the outbreak of the Civil War, he enlisted in the Old Union Guards as a private, serving his full term. After being mustered out, he returned to Lancaster, and organized a company for the 195th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers. After this company was placed in service, he again returned to Lancaster and raised another company, of which he was made Captain. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was wounded in the shoulder, which caused his retirement for a while, but as soon as he was able, he rejoined his company, and remained with them until the war ended. He then resumed his law studies, and was admitted to the bar in 1867.

In 1869 he was made Chief of Police by Mayor William A. Atlee, and was loved by all his subordinates.

During his service in the army, he contracted dropsy, and suffered intensely prior to death. On account of his loyalty to the Union he became estranged from his family, who were of rebel proclivities. They were very bitter in their feeling toward him, and refused to recognize him as a member, not even coming to his death-bed; however, they did attend his funeral.

The Knights of Pythias provided for his burial at New Holland.

EDWARD A. SENER

Born February 12, 1845

Died December 30, 1880

He was a son of Gottlieb Sener, who was the senior member of G. Sener & Sons, of which firm Edward was also a member. They conducted a lumber business on the banks of the Conestoga. In 1834 they changed their business to North Prince Street, where, in 1855, they added the retail coal business to their lumber interests. This firm has been one of the most successful in our city, and continues at this time by the succeeding generations of the family. In addition to the above referred to business, the firm also conducted a similar trade at Ephrata, which was sold out of the Sener family a few years ago. It was in that office where the writer of this paper served his first two years as bookkeeper, in 1883-1885.

Edward's mother was a daughter of Godfried Zahm, who was formerly a prominent brush manufacturer in this city.

At the annual meeting of the Survivors in 1874, Mr. Sener being the only bachelor member, he was requested to join the army of "Benedicts" before the next meeting, but there appears no record to show that he complied with the request.

He died at the home of his parents, No. 220 North Prince Street, and was buried in Woodward Hill cemetery.

WILLIAM SWEIGART SHIRK

Born September 10, 1829

Died June 12, 1915

He was a son of Jacob S. Shirk, and was born at Shoenack. In the earlier years of his career, he conducted stores of general merchandise in Terre Hill and Sorrel Horse.

1863 he was elected prison-keeper, which position he filled for three years. He was an important factor in Republican politics, and was always reminiscent along that line of conversation.

He was of a retiring and modest disposition, always charitable without ostentation. He attended every meeting of the Survivors to the time of his death, except the one held in 1915, which he was unable to attend on account of sickness.

Nearly all the years of his business career were devoted to the live stock business, until 1903, when he retired. He died at his home, No. 232 East King Street, from the effects of a paralytic stroke with which he was afflicted about a week previously.

JOHN D. SKILES

Born April 29, 1829, in Leacock Township

Died October 18, 1913

Was very prominent in the organization of local industries and institutions. He was one of the incorporators of the Lancaster Trust Company and the Fulton National Bank, having been a Director in both, and President of the latter for many years. He was Treasurer of the American Mechanics' Building and Loan Association, a Trustee of Franklin and Marshall College and the Theological Seminary.

In 1850, he embarked in the grocery business, corner of East King and Duke Streets. In 1865 bought a dry-goods store on East King Street, and continued there until 1878. In 1861, his brother-in-law, Mr. Frey, and he formed the partnership of Skiles & Frey, which firm for many years was the leading tobacco packing firm in this county, usually packing about five or six thousand cases each year.

He was a member of Lodge No. 43 F. & A. M. Commandery, No. 13 K. T. and of Perfection Lodge.

In 1884 was elected Prothonotary on the Republican ticket. He served as Common Councilman for many years, and President of the same for one year.

ISAAC W. SLOCUM

Born June 26, 1841

Died January 30, 1903

He was a son of Samuel and Mary Walker Slocum, of English ancestry; he was born and educated at Christiana, Pa., where, in later years, he became President of the Christiana National Bank. He was always active in Republican politics.

CHARLES H. SPRECHER

Born March 4, 1847

Died May 26, 1880

He was a son of George D. Sprecher, and at one time was in the hardware business with his father in this city. In later years he went West, and located in Breckenridge, Colorado, where he embarked in the cigar business until his death.

JOHNATHAN SPRECHER

He died August 21, 1875, at the Park House, this city, which was then his place of residence, his death having been brought on by tuberculosis. He was a son of Lewis Sprecher.

CAPT. PHILIP L. SPRECHER

Born September 12, 1839

Died September 16, 1922

He was a native of New Holland, where he spent his boyhood days on his father's farm, after which he clerked in the store of his two half-brothers in this city, until the war broke out. He enlisted June 4, 1861, and was mustered into the United States service at West Chester in the First Pennsylvania Reserve. His record as a soldier was very fine, and on August 17, 1861, he was made a corporal. On October 18th following, he was promoted to Sergeant. On March 1, 1863, he was advanced to 1st Lieutenant for meritorious service. His term of enlistment expired June 13, 1864, when he received his honorable discharge. July 20th, 1864, he re-enlisted and was commissioned Captain of Company G, 195th Regiment, Penna. Volunteer Infantry. After serving in numerous engagements with great credit, he received his final discharge at the close of the war, at Harrisburg, June 21, 1865, as brevet major. After that he filled a position in the hardware store of A. W. Russel for some time, and later in the Leopard Hotel. In 1866, he assumed charge of the Lititz Springs Hotel, after which he became proprietor of the Neffsville Hotel.

In 1873, he served two terms as Chief of Police, after which he operated a very successful detective bureau. He captured Pennsylvania's most notorious horse thief, John Frankford, and was accountable for a nineteen year sentence in the Eastern Penitentiary for him. He was helpful in breaking up the Buzzard gang, and worked up the case that led to the conviction of James E. Pennell, the wife-murderer, who, however, cheated the gallows by committing suicide. After leaving the detective service, he became a hardware salesman, and twice served as an officer in the United States Internal Revenue Department.

He was a very unpretentious gentleman, greatly respected by all, when in a communicative mood, his conversation was replete with memories of many great and important occurrences, which were intensely interesting.

CAPT. GEORGE F. SPRENGER

Born January 6, 1842

Died April 17, 1888

He was a son of John A. Sprenger, of this city. As a young man he embarked in the brewery business, in Columbia, with Edward Wiley, and in the bottling business in the basement of Excelsior Hall.

When the war broke out, he enlisted in the 122nd Regiment as First Sergeant of Company "K." They were mustered out May 15th, 1863. He was of a very literary turn of mind, and in 1885, issued a "Concise History of Camp and Field Life of the 122nd Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers," compiled from notes in his diary. This was the only history of that regiment, and was eagerly welcomed.

Mr. Sprenger began his diary in November, 1861, when a cadet military company was formed in "Mechanics Hall" on South Queen Street, the rear part of the first floor of said building having been converted into an armory several years previously by an association of young men known as the Jackson Rifles. They entered the national service under the first call for volunteers. This new company, of which Mr. Sprenger, a former member of the Jackson Rifles, was the leading and master spirit, immediately effected an organization under the name of "First City Zouaves." Great enthusiasm

was shown by the company and citizens, and on April 1, 1862, they were ready to render military service, but having neither uniforms nor arms, the citizens, with rousing patriotism, decided to hold a "Benefit Citizens Dress Ball," which was held on the night of April 8, 1862, in Fulton Hall. This ball was a wonderful success, and the most ardent hopes of the boys was realized.

Immediately thereafter, the company adopted a handsome blue uniform, neatly finished with red trimmings, also leggings and other accompaniments, J. K. Smailing, merchant tailor, furnishing these uniforms. Through the influence of Senator Bertram A. Sheaffer, of our county, and Henry E. Leaman, the company was provided with rifles from Mr. Leaman's rifle works, and on July 4, 1862, the company, numbering fifty-six young men, fully equipped, made its first appearance on the streets, exciting great admiration and the most hearty congratulations of our citizens.

An entirely new organization was now affected, and the new company was entertained at a brilliant social function at the home of Senator Sheaffer, when a very commendable address was made by the Senator. On July 12, a call was issued by President Lincoln for volunteers, and Lieutenant Sprenger was promptly instructed to offer the services of his company, which was then known as the Sheaffer Zonaves. The offer was accepted, and the company, which was speedily filled to the number of ninety-one men, was at once mustered into service, and became the nucleus from which the 122nd Regiment was started. They were ordered into a "Camp of Instruction," which was located in East Lampeter township, near Bridgeport, on the Philadelphia pike. Here they had their first experience in camp life, during which they "Lived off the fat of the land," many rations being supplied by their patriotic friends from the rich Lancaster county farms of the locality. But a sudden change came, when, on August 15, they were ordered to break camp and report at once at Harrisburg. At six A. M. of that day, they accordingly marched into the city and were halted in front of Gyger's Banking House, now known as the First National Bank Building, where each member was given a bounty of \$40.00; the Lancaster County Bible Society donated a copy of the New Testament to each member, after which they left on the Pennsylvania Railroad for Harrisburg, thence via Washington to the Virginia battlefields, for actual service.

There are probably few who remember this departure, but many of us saw heart-rendering scenes under similar departures during the late World War, when we sent, with heavy hearts, our dear boys to the fields of carnage.

Mr. Sprenger's diary is a wonderfully well-kept record of the daily occurrences of his regiment and could be enlarged upon with much interest in this sketch if time would permit.

CAPT. WILLIAM D. STAUFFER

Born March 20, 1840, in Earl Township

Died September 23, 1921

Came to Lancaster in 1856. He enlisted in the "Union Guards" May 6, 1861, mustered the company into United States service as "Company B, First Regiment, Penna. Reserves." He served for three years, when he was promoted to rank of Captain. He participated in some of the heaviest engagements of the War, including the Seven Days peninsular campaign, Second Battle of Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, and Gettysburg. In May, 1864, when the Army of the Potomac was re-organized under the command of General Grant, he again participated and continued in service until the close of the war.

Returning home, for the first time in three years, he assisted in raising a company for the 195th Regiment and became First Lieutenant and afterwards was made Captain of Company H, of the same regiment. He was mustered out of service with his company, January 31, 1866, with an excel-

lent record. He then became active in politics, was elected Prothonotary, served 1869-1872. He was elected Mayor in 1873 and again in 1875, served until 1877. He was the youngest official that ever served in that capacity in this city. He was a member of the school board for many years. He was prominent in Masonry, Odd-fellowship and the G. A. R., and served as Post Commander of General George H. Thomas Post No. 84.

COL. MILTON W. WEIDLER

Born October 14, 1840

Died February 19, 1922

He was a son of Dr. Isaac C. Weidler, of Upper Leacock township, where he was born and raised.

After having received an honorable discharge from war service, he went "West," and chose Portland, Oregon, for his future home, where he became very active in public affairs.

DR. WILLIAM M. WHITESIDE

Born December 19, 1832

Died January 31, 1880

He was a son of James Whiteside, of Leacock township, was educated at Oak Hill Academy, near Leaman Place. He chose dentistry as his profession, and as such became very prominent, practicing in this city and Philadelphia. At the outbreak of the war, he assisted in organizing the 79th Regiment, Penna. Volunteers. He was made Captain of Company I.

After the war he resumed his practice in this city. He died of heart disease at his home on East King Street, next door to the Court House.

ALBERT K. HOSTETTER.

II. RIVAL FERRIES OVER THE SUSQUEHANNA IN 1787— WRIGHT'S AND ANDERSON'S

By Geo. R. Prowell, Esq.

The recent construction of two large bridges across the Susquehanna at Harrisburg, and the plan proposed to have the river, between Columbia and Wrightsville, spanned by a large bridge with the accommodations sufficient for all kinds of traffic at the present time, has brought forth this story. It relates largely to the pioneer ferries of the Susquehanna, and the early modes of transportation across this stream, unfortunately too shallow for large steam boat navigation.

Much attention was paid in Colonial days in the towns of Lancaster and York, to the two ferries known as Wright's and Anderson's, located only three miles apart. It was nearly fifty years ago, that Gen. A. H. Glatz, of York, wrote an article, describing the importance of the Anderson's Ferry, which during the early period of the last century was owned by one of his ancestors, and known as the Glatz Ferry.

A copy of the Pennsylvania Chronicle and the York Weekly Advertiser, published December 19, 1787, two years before Washington was chosen President, gives an account of the controversy between the two ferries mentioned. This paper was recently presented to the York County Historical Society. The facts relating to this controversy are brought out in advertisements which appear in the columns of the paper mentioned, and succeeding issues of the same journal.

Only a few copies of the Pennsylvania Chronicle, the first weekly paper, published in York, are in existence. It continued to be published for three years, when the press and types were sold to a firm in Harrisburg, and a paper was started there called the Oracle of Dauphin. The next local paper published in York was the Pennsylvania Herald and the York General Advertiser, founded by John and Samuel Edie, in 1789, a short time before Washington's first inauguration. It was later called the York Recorder, and still later the York Republican, which was continued until 1890. Almost the entire files from 1789 down to 1890 are in the York County Historical Society. They contain real treasures of local history, and are frequently consulted by antiquarians.

A FERRY CONTROVERSY

The most interesting feature of the Chronicle on December 19, 1787, is the controversy between the owners of Wrights and Anderson's ferries. John Wright whose father was the first to open a ferry by permission of the province across the Susquehanna, between the present sites of Columbia and Wrightsville, had advertised in the previous issue of the paper that his ferry was the only good one for people to patronize. Long before the Revolution, William Anderson obtained a permit to open a ferry farther up the stream where Marietta now stands. The river is much narrower there than at the place where John Wright had his ferry.

Delegates who came to Continental Congress at York in 1778, during the Revolution, frequently crossed at the Anderson Ferry if they rode here from New York or the New England States, coming through Reading. Baron Steuben who came to York from Boston that year crossed at the Anderson Ferry. Most of the delegates who came here from Eastern Pennsylvania patronized Wright's Ferry. At this early date there was a lively spirit of opposition between the owners of the two ferries. In 1787 when this paper was printed, John Wright and his partner had reduced the cost of transportation over the river and advertised a cut-rate price. This helped to bring him trade. The travel through York on to the South and West at that early date was extensive, many four-horse wagons hauling goods to

the West passed through York and stopped for the night at one of the village inns.

In answer to the first advertisement of Wright's Ferry we find in the columns of the Chronicle the following:

Anderson's Ferry,
November 27, 1787.

TO THE PUBLIC

"The subscriber cannot think of passing over the illiberal and unjust publication of Messrs. John Wright and Joseph Jefferies, in the York Chronicle of the 21st instant, in which they say that he will deceive concerning his ferry at Anderson. I think that Mr. Wright knows nothing of a ferry, nor what constitutes it, and is in no wise calculated to be a ferryman; and that Mr. Jefferies is illiberal and unjust, must appear to the public, to be greater deceivers than they are apprized of, for reasons best known to myself, I will not animadvert on this subject; but the public may rely that I have a better and safer ferry than theirs, and travelers will find that they can go sooner, from Lancaster to York by crossing at this ferry, than at Wright's; and notwithstanding that they have laid wait on the roads, and have induced all that they could, that since occupying that noted ferry, formerly called Anderson, that I have put over the river Susquehanna, 10 wagons and persons to their one. I now say that my boats are new and good, and that they are equal if not superior to any on the river Susquehanna, and sufficient on both sides of the river. I expect the indulgence of the generous public, and remain their humble servant.

JACOB STRICKLER."

In response to the above the owners of Wright's Ferry in the columns of the same paper published an advertisement which appears on the same page with Jacob Strickler whose notice appeared in two succeeding issues of the Chronicle.

"Wright's Ferry,
December 8, 1787

TO OUR FRIENDS

As there have many ill-natured falsehoods appeared in an Advertisement of the 27th November last, signed Jacob Strickler, intending to injure the character of this ferry, and its keepers. The subscribers do not think it worth their while to enter into particulars respecting the author; but, beg leave to inform the public, that the Great Western Road through Lancaster and York, is much shorter and better this way, than any other and the passage of the river perfectly safe; they have a sufficient number of good boats, and make every exertion to forward travelers. They have lowered the price of the ferriage of a four-horse wagon to three shillings and nine pence, and that of a man and horse to six pence, and all other things in proportion. That they will strive to accommodate in the best manner in the tavern way any persons who please to favor them with their custom.

JOSEPH JEFFERIES,
JOHN WRIGHT."

P. S. I learned from reading several letters, written during the Revolution, that prominent soldiers and statesmen crossed at this ferry on their way to York in 1777-78. I intend to follow up this story with a brief account of the erection of four bridges across the Susquehanna under the Act of 1811, but do not seem to have time to write about them.

How valuable it is to have within our reach in our neighbor county a local newspaper beginning so far back as 1789 and extending down to 1890.

H. F. E.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES FOR OCTOBER

Lancaster, Pa., October 5, 1923.

The Lancaster County Historical Society held its stated monthly meeting for October, this evening in their auditorium in the Public Library Building. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, Esq., officiated.

The reading of the minutes was omitted as they appear published in the monthly journal.

In the absence of the Treasurer the Librarian read the financial report. The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges and purchases made during the month of September.

By Purchase—Souvenir of the Ephrata Cloister; Annals of Womelsdorf, Pennsylvania, and the Tulpehocken Community; Two-Hundredth Anniversary souvenir Tulpehocken Settlement.

By Exchange—Bound Volumes—Bulletin Number 40, Part 2 and Bulletin 79 Bureau of American Ethnology; Bound Volumes Number 5, 6 and 7, containing collections of the Cadwallader Colden Papers from the New York Historical Society; The Wisconsin Magazine of History (quarterly); The quarterly publication of the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio.

Special Donations—A skein of flax from Miss Virginia Bladen Clark; an unusually fine photograph of Wheatland (residence of James Buchanan) from Miss Clark. The beautiful old frame surrounding it from Miss Gertrude H. Haldy; a good likeness of Miss Kitty Yeates, founder and patron of Yeates School, from Miss Clark. The beautiful oval frame in which it is set is from Miss Haldy; Minute Book of "The Survivors' Club," presented by the late Captain R. L. Sprecher through Mr. A. K. Hostetter; An old ox-yoke presented by Mr. Reuben Benedict, Peach Bottom, Pennsylvania; An old iron skillet and an old flap jack stone also from Mr. Benedict; An ancient Bible with cross references from Mrs. Barbara Albright, 746 Marietta Avenue.

These reports were received and adopted to be recorded on the minutes.

Mr. Magee, Chairman of Committee to determine on the lending of the cuts belonging to the Society to the publishers of "The History of Lancaster County," reported which report eventually resulted in a resolution being adopted, on motion of Mr. Magee. The Committee was continued until all returns are in.

A communication was received asking for information about Judge Christian Myers and Mr. Henry Bear—this was handed over to Professor H. H. Beck, who was requested to write a paper on the subject.

A communication was received from a publisher asking for photographs of noted scenes or places that would serve as a heading for a chapter on Lancaster. This was also given to Mr. Beck who had suggested appropriate places.

A communication from the Automobile Club was referred to the Secretary to answer with Mr. Reiling's assistance whose suggestion had been favored for a reply.

There was two papers: The Survivors' Club written by Mr. A. K. Hostetter. In his absence the paper was read by Mr. Charles A. Sauber; Wright's and Anderson's—Rival Ferries over the Susquehanna, 1787,—Written by Mr. George R. Prowell and read by Mr. Alphens M. Angstadt.

On motion the Society adjourned at the usual time.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Secretary.

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

I. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF RURAL FIELD SPORTS IN LANCASTER COUNTY

By Herbert H. Beck

II. JOSEPH BONAPARTE THE EX-KING OF SPAIN IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

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LANCASTER, PA.

1923.

I. HISTORICAL SKETCH OF RURAL FIELD SPORTS IN LANCASTER COUNTY

By Herbert H. Beck

A consideration of the purposes and value of history requires that the historian be properly qualified as a witness before the bar of posterity. In cases such as the one at hand this qualification should reach the point of showing not only that the writer be in close and accurate touch with the past but that he have a technical knowledge of his subject.

Before such examination the writer modestly presumes to eligibility. He believes that while this sketch might have been written by men whose memories reach farther back than his own by thirty of forty years, it could have been done by none of this generation perhaps whose interest in the field sports of Lancaster County has been keener nor whose experience has been more widely ranged than his over the various phases of the subject. From a boyhood in which the writings of Frank Forrester had their quick appeal and the sportsmen of his village took on a heroism he has found his keenest recreation afield. Following an ancient instinct which, though it may have softened, has not turned with years he has entered enthusiastically at one time or another into all of the sportsmanly kinds of local hunting. He has splashed through the tussock swamps of many townships hunting snipe on the spring migration; he has been in parties of woodcock shooters in the days prior to 1904 when July cock-shooting was the accepted mid-summer sport; he has spent scores of August afternoons in the up-country farmlands in pursuit of the gamey upland plover; from early boyhood with a single-barreled muzzle-loader he has shot the September shore birds; he has hunted rail and reedbirds when few else did; he has bagged scores of quail about their farmland covers and a few ruffed grouse in Martic and Elizabeth townships; he has felt the pulsations of the "bushwhack" ride after the canvasbacks have darted to the decoys; and often, before the winter sunrise, he has been in the saddle to catch the happiness of the hounds as the pack burst rioting to freedom for the fox-hunt.

The rural sports of a region are seldom considered of historic interest until all of the unrecorded knowledge of them has been lost. The writer believes they should be given the attention of the historian while their facts are still fresh and before the gale of new pleasures has swept away all of the atmosphere in which they flourished. The insurance of this point involves certain events which are comparatively recent and includes certain persons still comparatively young. These measures—somewhat unconventional in the compilation of history—the writer feels justified in taking. Furthermore he is fully assured in the worthiness of his subject. The composite mind of Lancaster County is rooted quite as deeply in the recreations and sports as in the more serious pursuits of earlier generations of its people. In recording the facts of immigrant settlement and in recounting the history of religion, education, industry, society and politics this fact is too frequently lost sight of.

Then, too, the subject at hand is intimately connected with a lost or passing fauna. This alone gives it place in historical literature; for in the early economy of the region its native game animals and birds played a prominent part.

The chosen scope of this historical sketch—and in its fragmentary character it can be nothing more than a sketch—is rural field sports in their accepted sense. It cannot therefore—except in a passing, introductory way

—include field games; even though in the light of their subsequent developments some of these are interesting and, to an outdoor people such as we have become, quite important. There for instance were the embryonic stages of America's national game as played among the youths of the Lititz Academy in the eighteen thirties, when in making his way around the bases—laid out essentially as now—it was the part of the runner to dodge the ball, a sturdy product of the village saddlery, instead of beating it to the corner. Nor can there be more than a passing glance at horse racing—though glimpses through the vistas of time reveal it as a prime diversion of the local mind. The straight-away quarter-mile dashes usually with some rough and ready Rutters, Skiles and Dillers up and with some local champion, like Blue Bonnet, running past the cheering fences tell of something which quickened the pulse of Leacock Township in the eighteen sixties and seventies and which in those years was a relic of a much earlier sporting spirit. Local interest in the development of that distinctly American product, the light harness race-horse, centers about the trim figure of Lizzie Keller, the first great county-bred trotter, drawing a high wheeled sulky about 1880 in 2:31; and even more impressively about Paragon by Storm King of the Englewood Stockfarm, of Marietta. For Paragon enjoys the unique distinction of being the only world's champion Lancaster County has ever produced in any field of competitive sport. Driven by James Swain, of Lancaster, at Chicago in 1892, by putting together three heats below 2:14, he established a new record for four-year-old trotters.

And with these passing memories there comes the picture of the Whitmonday races at Rothville, a local institution typical of others of its period and earlier, which was destined to die with the statutory reclamation of society's swamplands; for the Rothville races, like bullrushes picturesque in their coarseness, could flourish only in wet places. This great Pängst-Montag gathering of the county folks with its dust and din, its beer and banter, its ferdomsei and fights, perhaps better than any annual event since Battalion Day of the eighteen forties, with its whiskey at three cents a glass, reflected the rougher fibre and the rural holiday color of the Palatine-Swizz mind in its local Americanization process.

Man by original calling was either a farmer or a hunter. Field sports are simply an evolution of the primitive necessity of getting meat. The impulse to catch and kill, accumulated through hundreds of thousands of years, has lived strongly on and taken many remote recreational phases long after the immediate need of food getting has been eliminated by the devices of civilization. The rural field sports of Lancaster County, no exception to the general rule, fade imperceptibly into a period two centuries ago when game helped in the pioneer struggle for existence.

Rooted as it is in provender the subject of our sketch is properly opened with an extract from a letter of the great proprietor to the Society of Traders of London in 1683. Thus glowingly does Penn recount the game of his Sylvania: "Of living creatures, fish, fowl and the beast of the woods, here, are divers sorts, some for food and profit, and some for profit only; for food and profit, the elk, as big as a small ox; deer, bigger than ours; beaver, raccoon, rabbits, squirrels and some eat young bear and commend it; of fowl of the land there is the turkey, (forty and fifty pounds weight) which is very great; pheasants, heath-birds and partridges in abundance, etc."

It would be interesting to have had Penn's description of the bison had he but known more about the western part of his great tract. In any event the bison was never more than a straggler in the Lancaster County region. When the white man came here the animal was probably locally extinct.

The wapiti or elk at times probably must have provided a welcome addition to the larder of our first settlers; as possibly when severe winters drove it southward from its favorite eastern ranges on the Pocono plateau. The nearest evidences of the animal—part of a femur and several foot bones—as

identified by Professor E. D. Cope, were found on an Indian village site in what is now York County. They were the remnants of a feast of comparatively recent times.

The beaver was probably the chief attraction that brought Peter Bezalton into the region, though even when the first French traders came here beaver pelts were most probably becoming scarce locally; for this valuable fur had been a leading article of barter and trade with the Indians for many years earlier and as the animals were easily caught they were soon exterminated. Beaver Creek and Beaver Meadow (now the Big Swamp) in Clay Township are doubtless names reminiscent of a very early period, for it is unlikely that any of the animals existed in the county even as early as 1730.

The "heath-bird" of Penn's letter is the heath-hen or eastern variety of the prairie-chicken, which today is reduced to a remnant of a few hundred birds on Martha's Vineyard Island. Conjecturally this fowl lived on the serpentine barrens of Fulton, Little Britain and West Nottingham Townships, which were the only botanically open parts of the region in its primitive state. Heath-Hens—probably in the early Eighteenth Century not very wild and therefore a good investment for the valuable powder and shot which would scarcely have been risked on a bird awing—in all likelihood constituted important game for the early settlers.

In the Furnace Hills of Elizabeth and Clay Townships there persists a set of picturesque Pennsylvania German names worthy of historical record; for they come from a very early period and they are destined to pass away, perhaps within a generation. Even to-day they are used by only a few fox-hunters and woodsmen. There is the Awdlerkop (Eagle Head), the Kessel (or Kettle, a high-walled basin in the hills), the Geierthal (Vulture Valley), the Weisaichle Barrich (White Oak Hill) the Biwi Felsa (Pee Wee Rocks), the Felsa Barrich (Rock Mountain), the Deichly Barrich (Mountain with small ravines), and reminiscent of Stiegel and his signal gun on the mountain top above his old furnace—the Shtick Barrich (from the German Stück, a piece of artillery). Among these is valley germane to our subject for its beautiful name—the Hirsch Thal—recalls a day when this picturesque region was the natural range of the deer. Could the great boulders of the Furnace Hills but tell us something of the thrilling deer-hunts they have witnessed! A pair of antlers now weathering under the eaves of a Hammer Creek farmhouse—marked Christian Eby, 1754 and traditionally from a deer killed on the farm during that year suggests that the animal was then sufficiently rare to attract more than passing notice. Of earlier record there is none available though without doubt venison was one of the staple foods of those who broke the primeval forest here. As a straggler the deer has continued on. Doughty's Cabinet of Natural History (1831) notes that "A fine deer was run down recently in the Borough of Columbia, Lancaster County. It is supposed that it was driven in by some neighboring dogs and when taken was much exhausted." In the winter of 1885 a buck was killed on Mount Jackson Island at Benton by Stephen Whittaker, of Peach Bottom and John Hawk, of Fairfield; and since that year stragglers into the county from state game lands have at various times been run by the foxhounds packs of the county. Even in 1923 a deer is reliably reported in Conoy Township.

Of the early bear-hunts of the county there is scant record. Doubtless many a well-tamed locality of the present has hidden in its past a bear story that would be worth presenting; but even the traditions of these hunts, as they must have been retold about the old grist mills and taverns, are no longer available. An entry in the diary of the Lititz Moravian Congregation dated October 14, 1766, is the only one immediately at hand. "Last night, it being moonlight" Pastor Bernhard Grube writes "A large bear came into the Brethren House yard; but the brethren became aware of his presence too late. They followed him through Lititz but could not get him." That

bears were not uncommon during this period, even in those parts of the county that were then quite extensively under cultivation, is shown by this record and by one from the same source a few years earlier that tells of the failure of the children to come to the Congregation School from the farms nearby because of rumors of bears in the woods adjoining the village. As a local species, however, the black bear probably became extinct before or very shortly after 1800.

The wild turkey passed out, after serving as a game-bird par excellence, about seventy years ago. The River Hills and Islands were famous turkey grounds. William Coleman of Peach Bottom, born in 1838, well remembers turkeys in fair numbers, particularly about Big Island, off Haines Station. In the bird's last range, the Furnace Hills, a ravine—the Welsh Hahne Deich—is named for him. It is passed on from the hunters of the last generation that several flocks were regularly to be found in this part of Elizabeth Township. The Turkey Hills of Manor and Caernarvon Townships also tell their stories. Stragglers, after the general disappearance, have been even rarer than deer. During the winter of 1894 three wild turkeys were discovered in the Black Swamp, a tract of rough land which runs southwest from Elizabethtown to the river, opposite York Haven. These birds, which are supposed to have crossed the Susquehanna during cold weather, were decoyed and trapped. One of them, a magnificent gobbler approaching Penn's ideal proportions, was mounted and is now in the collection of the late Dr. A. C. Treichler at Elizabethtown. The other two escaped and were shot in the same region about 1895.

the local story of the wild or passenger pigeon is as interesting as it is tragic, for it records to a date more recent than any elsewhere reported the progressive extermination of the most picturesque figure of American bird life.

In the Eighteenth Century pigeons came through the county in flocks so vast that flying closely they would easily have blanketed the whole region, from Conoy to Caernarvon, from West Cocalico to Fulton. To the early settlers they were the manna from God. One charge of shot would furnish a repast for a big family, trapping was not difficult, and conjecturally there was a squab time—for most probably the enormous breeding colonies, which in the early Nineteenth Century covered many square miles of the northern tier counties, in earlier years reached into this region.

An entry in the Archives of the Lititz Moravian Congregation hands down the first local picture of this noble bird. "March 26, 1780. At the Sunrise Service of Easter" writer Grube, "the brightness of the lovely morning was suddenly eclipsed by the passing overhead of countless multitudes of wild pigeons flying with their wonted swiftness from south to north."

The last great flight of pigeons over the county has been accurately reported by two capable observers. The one, the late Dr. M. W. Raub, was a boy of ten at the time and lived in Strasburg Township. The other, Abraham R. Beck, then twelve, saw the same flight at Lititz. He tells of the event in the following account, written in 1907.

"In the spring—March or April—of 1846 a vast migration of wild pigeons, reminding one of those described by Audubon as common in his day and the only instance of that magnitude that I have ever known, passed over Lititz, flying from south to north. It was on a Saturday afternoon. I had taken up my box of water colors for pastime, when one of my companions—Dick Tschudy, chum of my heart—rushed into the room breathlessly announcing the wonderful flight; and then we ran as fast as legs could carry to the road fronting my father's school playground (in the vicinity of the S. W. corner of Cedar and E. Orange Streets) which has the best locality affording open observation. The dense mass of pigeons extended from overhead seemingly—beheld in the prospective—to the eastern horizon, and as far north and south as the eye could reach; and was continuous from about

12:30 to 4:30 P. M. The day as I remember it was blustery and clouded; had it not been for the latter condition the birds must have cast a distinct shadow upon the landscape, so closely were they massed. Of those who went gunning for them I recollect only James H. Mitsch, who took his stand on the Lancaster road (where is now our house) and bagged some ten or twelve. Their crops, upon dissection, were found to contain undigested rice. One mighty detachment of the main flock settled upon the orchard of the farm which, later, we knew as Johnson Miller's, breaking off, with their piled up weight, thick limbs of the apple trees; and another great division whirled down upon Pine Hill, where, roosting in the woods that night, many of the birds were captured. Perhaps the main flock flew to roost as far north as the Furnace Hills, occupying most of the woodland between that locality and Pine Hill."

In the eighteen seventies wild pigeons, though reduced in numbers, were still so plentiful that an observer in Penn Square, watching a strung-out flock aligned above King Street, could not see the end of the passing pigeons in either direction. During this decade they still entered largely in the sporting program of late August, September and October and they were still locally trapped with stool pigeon and spring-net.

About 1880 the species seems to have taken a sharp decline. The only passenger pigeons the writer ever saw were in late August, 1888, when as a thirteen-year-old boy he saw a flock of about one hundred and fifty on the farm of the late Chauncey F. Black, near York. This year marked a general reappearance of the greatly shrunken flocks. A few were killed near Lititz and elsewhere.

Probably the last wild pigeon shot in Lancaster county fell to the gun of William Ream, shooting doves along Mill Creek, in September, 1891. The bird, in juvenal plumage, is in the M. W. Raub collection.

In September, 1910, there seems to have been a reappearance in Lancaster County of the last poor remnant. It is the latest record, so far as the writer has been able to ascertain, in North America and as such is of outstanding interest to the Ornithologists of the country. As to the reliability of the observation no doubt remains in the writer's mind. The fact of it is thrown into clear focus by converging evidence from four independent witnesses, each of whom was perfectly familiar with wild pigeons; and in each case reported the birds were seen about localities that were famous roosts and ranges during former years. Jacob Frey saw a small company at Turkey Hill; W. Frank Gorrecht, fishing in the Susquehanna Broad off Washington Boro, saw seven flying within fifty yards of his boat; a similar flock was seen in a grove near Wenger's Mill, at Brownstown; and Jacob Fry of Frys ville, saw five about their former favorite feeding grounds along the Muddy Creek.

The Susquehanna in Lancaster County, for about one hundred and seventy-five years after the first white man entered the region, was perhaps the most famous ducking ground of Penn's domain. Before the culm came down from the coal mines to cover and exterminate the wild celery and other aquatic plants on which wild fowl live, such waters as the broads off Marietta, Washington Boro and Peach Bottom were often literally covered with ducks during spring and fall flights. Well into the eighteen seventies duck-shooting about these favorite feeding grounds was as good as it now is on the flats off Havre-de-Grace; and in primitive days there must have been an even greater abundance for the flintlock fowling pieces. John Smith's log records the extraordinary numbers and varieties of fowl on the upper waters of the Chesapeake. To a far greater degree in earlier years than now the Susquehanna, as a feeding ground, was part of the Chesapeake system. In the seventies, off Marietta, as reported by the older duckers of the town, there were still plenty of canvasbacks, redheads, blackheads, mallards, blackducks, pintails, shovelers, baldpates, green and blue-winged

teal, golden-eyes, ruddy-ducks, buffle-heads and ringnecks with a sprinkling of gadwalls. Now the greater part of what is left of these vast migration companies do not stop in the county at all and several kinds, notably the baldpate, the pintail, the redhead, the shoveler, the ringneck and the gadwall are very rarely seen.

The Canada goose, always a spectacular figure of the vernal and autumnal skies as he wedges his trackless way to and from the north, in earlier days probably stopped to nip the winter wheat more frequently than he now does and he was then doubtless often a worthy addition to the Sunday board. The picturesque Pennsylvania "Dutch" name which this fine fowl bears locally—Awicher Yaeger (eternal huntsman)—is reminiscent of a superstition which is still current in parts of Bavaria. To the early Palatine settler the clanging note of the goose in the black March gale—fully suggestive in the mass and in the night of a pack in full cry—was the lost soul of some riotous huntsman doomed to follow the hounds through eternity.

The whistling swan, as an abundant species of the Chesapeake-Susquehanna system in the Eighteenth Century, was perhaps the most prized game of the early rivermen. This species, after having been reduced to the point of extermination, is now again becoming plentiful under the federal protection that was accorded it about fifteen years ago. The vast mating concourse of swans which assembles regularly in March on the Flats off Havre-de-Grace and usually disperses there to pass northward in pairs and triangles, in 1921 moved en masse up the river to Marietta, where they studied the Broad with several thousand of their snowy forms, and circling in small companies over the town disturbed the night with the din of their excited whinnies.

Among the old-time hunters whom the writer knew when he was a boy none was more typical of a certain sporting spirit than Joshua Snavelly of Lititz (1825-1901). In high degree he showed that glowing love of the game, intruded upon little else, which characterized the triggers of the Mid-Nineteenth Century. How happily and dramatically he would re-live the hunting scenes of his youth! Rising from his rocking chair to maneuver for a favorable position or make the shot—his eyes, hands and shoulders telling most of his story—he would carry himself and the boy back into the happy hunting grounds of the early eighteen forties. From these thrilling accounts of Sunday hunting trips the writer learned of the last of the ruffed grouse and black squirrel in the Millport Hills along the Lititz Creek. The former noble game, after holding a central position in local sports for nearly two centuries, is now a rare bird in the rougher regions only—as in the Furnace Hills and lower River Hills. The black squirrel, a phase of the mountain gray squirrel, locally known as stump ear (*sciurus carolinensis leucotis*), is only curiosity. Even the great "stump ear" which furnished much good meat for the early settlers and sportsmen up to the eighteen seventies or eighties is nearly gone, being replaced almost entirely in its former ranges by the carolina gray or long ear. Gunners of the eighteen thirties and forties in Northern Lancaster County seem not to have known the long ear: according to tradition the stump ear being the only gray squirrel existing there at that time. The fox squirrel was generally extinct in the county probably long before the black squirrel, even though a few, evidently re-introduced, have been shot in the northern tier townships within the past few years.

Upland shooting over dogs was probably introduced soon after 1825. Dr. Levi Hull of Lititz had setters and pointers in the early eighteen forties. It is a tradition in the writer's family that George Steinman of Lancaster, the father of the Historical Society's late president, sent a setter by the interrupted canal and railroad route of the eighteen forties to Pittsburgh; only to have the dog immortalize himself by returning the two hundred and eighty miles, through forest and across rivers, to his home in Lancaster.

With the advent of the setter and pointer there followed a half century or more of high-class quail, woodcock and snipe shooting with a large company of followers. The late Richard R. Tschudy of Lititz, and Philip Deichler of Lancaster, were typical sportsmen of the height of this period. Few regions in Pennsylvania were better stocked with game in the eighteen sixties, seventies and eighties. The bountiful farmlands afforded plenty of feed and there was still ample cover in all townships for quail. A dozen or fifteen coveys could easily be found in a day's hunt, there was no bag limit, and returns were only dependent upon the activity of limb and the marksmanship of the sportsmen. Bob White as a local species is now poised between sport and sentiment. Encroaching civilization, an increased population, and the recurrent menace of winter have pressed him hard; but rural opinion during the past decade has cared for him so well that despite several blighting blizzards and the county's 18,000 licensed guns many farms—after a period of the reverse—now have their coveys and Bob's brave whistle has again become quite prominently a part of our pastoral symphony.

With the warm rains of March the snipe, on their northward flight, come into our meadows and swamps often in large numbers, for the county seems to be in a channel of migration. Prior to the passage of a federal law, doubtless of wise economy, stopping all spring shooting, the Wilson's or as they were called jack snipe afforded famous local sport. Many stream courses, notably those of the upper Cocalico, the Hammer, the Chiques above Manheim and the Copper Mine Creeks were easily capable of yielding a score and sometimes two score of snipe to a pair of good guns in late March to mid-April. There was a fascination about the greening springheads and the treacherous tussocks; there was a keen test of all the better qualities of sportsmanship in the fast, twisting game; there was a thrill and a glow about spring snipe shooting which made it, at least in the writer's experience, superior to any forms of hunting in Lancaster County.

Woodcock shooting in the Churchtown Swamp, on the low-lying islands of the Susquehanna and especially in the Big Swamp of Clay Township, was a famous local sport diminishingly up to 1900. In the seventies and eighties parties from Lebanon, Berks and Lancaster Counties, as related by the older sportsmen, would sometimes foregather in the twilight of the Big Swamp at the end of the opening day in July, to compare bags totaling several hundred birds. This great expanse of headwater country, perhaps the largest tract of continuous swampland in southeastern Pennsylvania west of the Delaware marshes, before it was cleared, partly drained and invaded by electric car and honking automobile was a sportsman's paradise superior to any in the county. The extreme picturesqueness of the place, even as the writer knew it in its passing glory, and its abundance of July and October woodcock combine to make it the region of all others locally about which there is encircled in his mind a halo of memories and traditions of sport in Lancaster County.

And the Big or Beaver Swamp is coupled brightly in the writer's mind with a notable act of canine intelligence above instinct. As an incident, typical though unsurpassed, in the vast dog-lore which was proudly and affectionately retold by many masters of this half century of high-class upland shooting, it is worthy of record. The writer's field diary, July 2, 1900, tells the story: "Hunting in the thick alder brake of the Big Swamp with Tom Keller (one of the best-known sportsmen of the north-end in the seventies, eighties and nineties) we lost the pointers for ten or fifteen minutes. Suddenly I saw Colonel, the younger dog, racing through the thicket. On seeing me he wheeled and instantly began drawing. I called Tom and we followed the crawling Colonel. He led us about a hundred yards and then stopped dead, backing by a few yards his partner, the staunch old Duke, who had been standing a woodcock during the prolonged period of the incident.

Colonel, quite evidently growing impatient, had broken his point to fetch his master."

The clearing of the farmlands opened local ranges for the upland plover, a bird that probably was scarcely known to the early settlers. In the late Nineteenth Century, especially about the large fields of the central and northern central townships, this fine game-bird was extremely abundant. As a boy the writer often saw two or three hundred plover in a single favored field in Warwick Township. A few years later, with the coming of the close shooting repeater, in company with Frank Thurlow (of worthy prominence among the qualified sportsmen of his generation) he has often shot fifteen or twenty birds of a late summer afternoon.

The golden and black-bellied plovers, scarcely more than memories today, often furnished abundant sport in October for past generations of gunners. The open fields where the stockyards now are, at the end of North Lime Street, Lancaster, were curiously favored as feeding grounds by these transient species, and as late as the eighteen seventies Thomas Thurlow, John Kahl and others often made large bags there.

The lowly cottontail, useful from early days as food, and with the passing away of better game increasingly of sporting value, is perhaps of more interest in projecting the future than in recording the past, for he seems to be the best and perhaps the only hope of the hunters of local generations to come. To the old-time sportsman of the 1870 period the cottontail was little more than a nuisance; a trying temptation for the green setter afield and an unwelcome weight abag.

Fox-hunting flourished as the rural sport supreme in Lancaster County for a hundred years and more. It began probably with the iron masters of the Northern End in the Eighteenth Century. Fox-hunting was a family tradition of the early Grubbs. The infectious spirit of the game, doubtless from these English sources, spread to the Pennsylvania Germans of Elizabeth and Clay Townships. Soon after 1800 the "view halloo"—in Pennsylvania Dutch "Dot geht er"—was heard in the Furnace Hills; and the traditional hunters of that early period, the Mooks and the Brendles, were followed by a continuous line, punctuated by such names as Eberly, Keener and Nesinger, in which the sturdy joys of the chase found expression almost entirely in the South German dialect.

In the handed down traditions of fox-hunting in Northern Lancaster County—and they reach with fair certainty to the early years of the last century—there is no record of a time when the red fox was not the chief object of pursuit, though the animal was not a native in the region. Custis, writing in a sporting magazine of about 1830, says in his memories of that most noted of American fox-hunters, George Washington, "the foxes hunted fifty years ago were gray foxes." John Bartram, the Philadelphia naturalist of the Revolutionary period, says that the Indians of the region never knew the red fox before the white man came. English sportsmen of the late eighteenth century, disgusted with the low sporting ethics of the gray fox, imported the English red fox—prince of hound run game—into Long Island and Virginia, whence it spread over its present southern range. It is likely, too, that the iron masters of our region planted the first red foxes here. This has often been done during the past century when they became locally scarce. The present red fox is probably a cross between the English fox and the Canadian red fox. The black phase of this species has appeared in the Furnace Hills twice; once making famous runs for the hounds of old Jacob Eberly about 1880, and again furnishing much sport, without being caught, in the winter of 1900.

The hound stock of the region is coupled in part with the name of Daniel Boone. In a letter to Mordecai Lincoln, who lived near what is now Exeter, Berks county, the famous frontiersman announces that he is bringing Lincoln from Kentucky a well-broke saddle horse and a pack of hounds.

Family records of the late Dr. J. B. Lincoln, who owned the Boone letter, indicate that the horse and hounds made the long trail successfully and proved very satisfactory.

In Southern Lancaster County fox-hunting was the inevitable by-product of English settlement. Here it had more followers and a somewhat different setting and atmosphere from the sport in the continuously wooded and racially different Furnace Hills; but the spirit and aim of fox-hunting was the same in all townships. To hear the music of the hounds, to catch an occasional glimpse of the elusive quarry, to run the fox to earth and possibly to dig or trap (*) him out for another chase—this everywhere was the rule of the game. He who shot a red fox was a tribal outlaw, unworthy of neighborly feeling and with little hope in eternity.

The master fox-hunter of the period of the sport's greatest activity, the Nineteenth Century, and indeed one of the outstanding figures in the rural sports of Lancaster County generally, was Brisbin Skiles. From his early years—he was born in 1817—almost to his death—in 1905—Brisbin's was the banner name of fox-hunting in Lancaster County and it will always hold a central position in the colorful lore of the sport. A self-contained, resourceful and magnetic man was Skiles, with a quiet enthusiasm and a rare skill in fox-hunting which usually kept him near the hounds, despite the fact that his mount was rarely asked to make a jump, and always kept him foremost in the admirations of the "byes" as he called his associates. As "Daddy of them all" Brisbin's tavern at Mt. Vernon, on the Philadelphia pike, was the congregating place of the fox-hunters of the region and it was here in the eighteen seventies and eighties that the spirit of an earlier year came to a sporting glory so heightened that it was caught and reflected in many a hostelry and farm of the region. Brisbin was the central figure of a large company of whom, among many others, were Jake Bair of Vintage, Jake Rutter of New Holland, Joe, Milt and Abe Roop of Andrew's Bridge, Dr. Raub of Quarryville, Ben Myers of White Oak, and Hen Harnish of Pequea Valley. Brisbin's drop hunt, the type of many others, was an interesting phase of a departed local sport. It was an annual affair, usually in January. Many mounted and many more who cared less for the sturdy comforts of the saddle than they did for the stirring conviviality of the event, would

*The rock trap, one of the several devices of taking a holed fox uninjured, is possibly an invention of the Furnace Hills; for some of the early hunters there were expert stone masons, the red standstones and conglomerates of the region are well adapted for the construction, and the trap itself does not seem to be known elsewhere. A number of the traditional "earths," useful to many generations of foxes and hunters in the Furnace Hills, lend themselves to the purpose of this ingenious trap. All but one of the exits to the rock den having been carefully closed the stone trap is built against the only opening through which the imprisoned fox can come out to feed. It is made of heavy, flat-sided rocks; rectangular, with interior dimensions about 30 inches long by 20 high by 8 wide. Delicately poised on its smooth floor, which inclines sharply toward the hole, there is a "rollstone" usually one of the ancient water-worn rock balls which abound in the region. When the fox, working at a crevice of light purposely left in the heavy masonry in front, kicks this rollstone it slips into the rock-mouthed hole and effectually closes the trap.

The fox is taken out of the trap—or removed from the end of an earth burrow after the hunters have dug down to him—with a "twitch." This consists of a stout, forked stick with a dangling cord connecting the ends of the prongs. The snarling fox is made to snap at the "twitch." With a little patience and skill the noose is lodged and twisted about the upper jaw, back of the canine teeth, and the fox is drawn out, grabbed by the loose skin back of the ears, and muzzled or bagged.

come to Mt. Vernon on that great afternoon. There was the excitement of penning up the various packs as they would come trailing in; there was the surcharged atmosphere of the howling barroom; there was the bountiful roast turkey spread in the dining room; and then when the light was failing there was the drop in a nearby pasture with the light-footed fox sped to his freedom by the shouts of the crowd; and finally the "riding on" of the hounds and the field going away "devil take the hindmost" with a "bye" here and there clinging to the mane and frantically kicking for a saddle grip of his plunging mount.

The drop hunt as a distinctive local sport reached its climax, shortly before the game waned, in the great meet at the Killashandra Farm on February 14, 1906. The hosts of the day, the late B. J. McGrann and his son, Richard, had spared nothing to make the affair the memorable event it turned out to be. All of the hunters of the county and many from beyond, even to the Rose Tree region, were invited. Each club or hunting group was marked distinctively, by pre-arrangement, and each excelled the last in picturesqueness as they would come in with their colors, in satin bows, tied to the caps, the bridles and the collars of the hounds. There was a famous breakfast with oyster-pie and ale and a touch of warmth against the deep, wet snow which covered the ground. No picture of its kind perhaps in the annals of fox-hunting in America could quite equal that which followed the dropping of the fox. With its colors and tones and breadth it will ever remain the masterpiece of the picturesque and spectacular in the sporting department of the writer's mental gallery. For when the great doors of the Barn swung open, there poured out a roaring Niagara of hounds—256 strong. Nor could the sequel of the chase have been more in contrast elsewhere. For of several hundred riders, some of them in pink and superbly mounted, by some joke among the gods of sport it fell to yellow-bearded Davie Kempfer, of the Blue Ribbon Hunt of Lititz, with a lath for a crop and on a time-honored stallion with a chain-reined bridle, to bring home the fox and claim the silver cup.

The treasured memories of fox-hunting in Lancaster County, however, must finally dwell on its best phase; the picking up of the night trail at windless winter sunrise and the pack going away in melodious discord across the Furnace Hills or over the swales of Salisbury. This kind of hunting with the many situations and occurrences of the local field, together with the leading fox-hunters of the early Twentieth Century about notable places within their respective ranges, several favorite mounts, a number of dogs famous in their day and way, and two foxes—old White Tail of the Furnace Hills and Wild Bill of the southeastern townships—swift and elusive fox characters for several seasons each; these features of local hunting and perchance a bit of its breeze, with claim only for accuracy and compact comprehensiveness of detail, the writer has marshalled under the sheltering caption of

A FOXY DOGGEREL

About Lancaster County

It's a mellow winter morning
 With the upland moist and soft,
 While the smoke from woodstove chimneys
 Rises lazily aloft.
 It's a morning out of fifty
 And it's pretty safe to say
 That from Coleraine to Speedwell
 Every hound will run to-day.

Forge Hill was scarcely dawning
 When the Nesingers went out,
 And soon old Punch and Rattler
 Were whimpering about;
 And now they've struck a night trail
 In behind the Walnut Spring;
 And hark! He's off! The pack cuts loose
 To make the Hirschthal ring.

There's cick of hoof in the Kettle path,
 It's Holtzhouse on his black,
 And Eckert riding through the brush
 To watch their working pack.
 For Nettie's got one started
 With Dash, Seed Keener's hound,
 And Rowdy, Fly, Rose, Range and Nell
 Make White Oak Hill resound.

A sprightly redbird flashes up
 To balance on a birch;
 A gray squirrel scurries nervously
 And flattens on his perch.
 There's a patter in the withered leaves—
 The fox! It's old White Tail!
 He stops to listen, flirts his brush,
 And streaks it up the vale.

Down about Mt. Vernon wood
 There is a merry dash
 With Henry Skiles, and wiry son
 On white-faced Sandy Flash.*
 Their fox has little time to fool
 Before that speedy drive.
 He'll have to hunt his hole to-day
 To finish up alive.

In Sadsbury, by the Chester line,
 The run was short and quick;
 And the music of the chase is changed
 To sound of shovel's click;
 For Seldomridge is working hard—
 His licking dogs about
 And steaming horse tied by the fence—
 To dig the redskin out.

What makes the winter crows dart down
 There, above the old Bone Mill?
 Yes! Look again! You see his brush?
 It surely is Wild Bill.
 And here they come, full forty strong
 Like a pack in Leicestershire,
 With Johnny Raub and Norman Neff
 A-gallop in the rear.

*The champion running horse of Lancaster County, owned by Mr. Brubaker (1908-12). Sandy Flash was stabled at Mt. Vernon, and at the end of his breezy career he was buried in the Lancaster Fair grounds.

And over by the Nickel Mine
 There's music in the air,
 For Johnny Kurtz has got one going
 With the gray-haired veteran Bair.
 Their horses pounding up the road,
 All mud from nose to hocks,
 Bring the loafers from the Georgetown store
 To try to see the fox.

Down East Earl way there's been a loss
 Although the going was fine,
 And hounds are nosing everywhere
 To straighten out the line.
 The "byes" are guessing what went wrong;
 Doc think he went to earth.
 While Charley Eaby takes a chew
 And tightens up his girth.

On sunny slope of old Pinch Hill
 Two saddle horses stand,
 With thirty long-ears lying 'round—
 None finer in the land.
 They're building in a trap up there
 To try to get this fox.
 Mann Keener does the setting up
 While Zeamer fetches rocks.

And Slotey's pack is working
 Somewhere down near Martindale;
 And Garrett's got one running
 In the Conewago vale.
 Old Andy Hershey heaves a sigh
 This perfect hunting day,
 And cups a hand against his ear
 To catch a distant bay.

It's a mellow winter morning
 And the upland's moist and soft
 While the smoke from woodstove chimneys
 Rises lazily aloft.
 The Garden Spot's all music.
 From Wakefield up to Clay,
 From Donegal to Churchtown
 Every foxhound's out today.

II. JOSEPH BONAPARTE THE EX-KING OF SPAIN IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

Joseph Bonaparte, eldest brother of Napoleon, was born January 7, 1768, at Corte, on the island of Corsica. He was educated at the Colloge at Autun, in France. In 1785, he returned to Corsica, and, shortly thereafter, began the study of law at the University of Pisa. He was frequently employed by his brother, the First Consul of France, in various negotiations. The treaty between the United States and France bears his signature.

Following the coronation of Napoleon, Joseph was made commander-in-chief of the Army of Naples. By the decree of March 30, 1806, Napoleon proclaimed Joseph King of Naples. In May, 1808, he was summarily transferred by the Emperor to the throne of Spain. Upon the defeat of the French troops, commanded by Joseph, at Vitoria (June 21, 1813), his rule as King of Spain came to an end.

After the battle of Waterloo (June 18, 1815), he accompanied Napoleon to Rochefort. Each had intended to sail separately for North America. In his last interview with Napoleon, Joseph generously offered to give up the vessel hired for his own escape, but meanwhile Napoleon had determined to surrender himself into the hands of the English.

Joseph managed to elude the British cruisers; and arrived in America safely on August 29, 1815. It was said that he had accumulated great wealth in Spain and Naples; and it was also intimated that he brought considerable property with him. Relative to his arrival in the port of New York, the Lancaster Journal for Wednesday, September 13, 1815, contained the following:

"New York, Sept. 7. Joseph Bonaparte, the Ex-King of Spain, arrived some days since in this city, and is at present at Perth Amboy."

The same issue of the Lancaster Journal contained another news item about the arrival of Napoleon's eldest brother in America. It was copied from the New York Gazette; and, under the caption of "Joseph Bonaparte," reads as follows:

"It will be recollected that the brig Commerce, Captain Misservy, bound to Charleston, arrived here on the 29th ult. [August] from Bordeaux, and landed five passengers; and that it was reported the celebrated Carnot was one of them. We have made some inquiry, from which we are inclined to believe it was not Carnot, but Joseph Bonaparte, (the Ex-King of Spain) his secretary and servants, who were landed here. After receiving those five persons on board the Commerce, Captain Misservy got under way immediately, and beat out to sea with the wind ahead."

That the American people were more or less interested in the movements of the royal fugitive is indicated by the following excerpt copied from the Lancaster Journal of Friday, September 15, 1815:

"Philadelphia. Sept. 12. Although it is a matter of very little importance to the public, we can state it as a fact, that the fugitive [ex] King Joseph, of Spain and Naples is now in this city [Philadelphia]. His present quarters are at the Washington Hall hotel. He is accompanied by two or three French gentlemen, whose names and former rank are not precisely known. He also has an American gentleman in his suite at present.

"Since the above was in type, we are informed that the Ex-King and suite departed from the Washington Hall hotel early this morning for the southward."

The Lancaster Journal for Monday, September 18, 1815, stated that Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Naples and Spain, visited Lancaster borough on Saturday, September 16, 1815. He stopped at the State Arms hotel, which

at that time was kept, in all probability, by Samuel Slaymaker. It stood on the north side of East King street, on or contiguous to the present site of McCrory's five and ten cent store. It will be recalled that it was in this hostelry that General Lafayette was entertained when he visited Lancaster in 1825. The paragraph referred to in the Lancaster Journal concerning Joseph Bonaparte's stay in Lancaster borough, reads as follows:

"The Ex-King of Spain, Joseph Bonaparte, arrived at Lancaster about 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, from Baltimore. He was accompanied by three persons—one (a young lad) is said to be his son, the next his secretary, and the third his guide, or equery, being Commodore Lewis, who not long ago commanded some gunboats at New York.

"He stopped at the house of Mr. Slaymaker, where many persons, with full as much curiosity as difference or politeness, crowded to see him; and yet they could see nothing more than a man. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, tolerably thick set, well made, dark complexion, face neither handsome nor ugly—nothing remarkably strong in his features, wears a plain green coat and white waistcoat. He started at 5 yesterday morning.

"It is expected he will reach Philadelphia this afternoon."

Joseph Bonaparte continued to excite the curiosity of the public mind. It was the custom of the newspapers of the day to print advertisements on the front page, to the exclusion of all news. His name did not appear emblazoned in large letters as it undoubtedly would on the first page of our modern dailies. It is not to be inferred from this that people evinced little interest in his affairs or failed to follow his movements from place to place; on the contrary, they eagerly sought for information concerning him. Tucked away among the local news, on the inner pages of the Lancaster Journal for Wednesday, September 20, 1815, we find this delicious bit of gossip concerning the distinguished foreigner who had so recently been entertained in Lancaster borough:

"By the Baltimore papers, it appears that Joseph Bonaparte left that city on the 13th 'on his way to Washington.'

"We find, on enquiry, that he went no farther than Ellicott's Mills, where he procured a hack, returned through the precincts of Baltimore, and pursued his journey to this place [Lancaster, Pa.] The horses were very indifferent, and he had a tedious journey. The cause of his return from Ellicott's Mills is not known. Perhaps he was not certain before his arrival there that Mr. Madison was at Montpelier, and not at the seat of government. We are sorry to learn that the crowd at Baltimore behaved with uncommon rudeness in gratifying their curiosity to see the Ex-King. It is a shame, it is a disgrace to our country, that a man in his situation could not pass through it, without having doors burst open, to gaze at him. Surely, no matter what was Joseph's former condition, he has thrown himself upon our hospitality, and if we treat him with incivility, it is a proof at least of bad manners.

"He was furnished by Mr. Slaymaker with a light stage or coach, and a relay of horses, to take him to the city of [Philadelphia]. He had no out-riders, nor any servants, unless the person that in our last paper we supposed to be his secretary, might have been an upper or 'chosen servant.' Himself and retinue all travelled in one carriage. He does not speak English."

That the public continued to manifest an interest in the affairs of Joseph Bonaparte is evident from the extract, from the *Intelligencer and Weekly Advertiser*, a newspaper published in Lancaster, Pa., under date of October 14, 1815:

"It now appears that Joseph Bonaparte (Ex-King of Spain), after his late tour through Philadelphia and Baltimore to Ellicott's Mills, has returned, by the way of Lancaster [Pennsylvania], to New York, and taken up his residence at the house near that city where Lord Courtenay lately dwelt. This house, with handsomely improved grounds, is about nine or ten miles

from New York and pleasantly situated on the banks of the river Hudson, and is well calculated for a comfortable retreat from the cares and perils of royalty."

It cannot be denied that this is a belated notice of Joseph Bonaparte's passage through Lancaster I question seriously whether any modern daily would print a news item nearly one month after the event had transpired.

Joseph Bonaparte subsequently settled on the banks of the Delaware, near Bordentown, N. J., where he engaged extensively in agriculture. During his residence in America, he was known as the Count de Survilliers. He went to England in 1832. In 1841 he was allowed to return to his wife, who had remained in Italy since 1815. He died in Florence, July 28, 1844.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES.

Lancaster, Pa., November 2, 1923.

The stated meeting of the Lancaster County Historical Society for November was held in their auditorium in the Public Library Building. Owing to the late arrival of the President the business meeting was opened by Professor H. H. Beck, one of the Vice Presidents.

The official reports were read by the respective officers except the Secretary's minutes which are published in the monthly Journal. The Librarian gave the following report of exchanges and gifts for the month:

EXCHANGES—The Washington Historical Quarterly; American Historical Society Quarterly; Wayne County, Michigan, Quarterly; Journal of American Philosophical Society.

SPECIAL DONATIONS—Report of the Tenth Landis Family Re-union, from Mr. D. B. Landis; Delaware County Almanac, also from Mr. Landis; A portrait in oil of the late Simon S. Rathvon, painted by J. Jay Libhart, and presented by Mrs. Charles H. Wacker, 724 North Twentieth Street, Philadelphia; A large number of old picture frames, from William B. Lorenz and Charles Brown; An old walking stick made from wood taken from the oldest school-house in New Holland. This cane was presented by Isaac Sheaffer to the late James Pyle Wickersham, through whose son it was acquired by Mr. Charles Brown, who now presents it to the Historical Society; About three hundred rare photographs made by Charles Warfel, Millersville, from Mrs. Florence Haverstick, Millersville, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Worner, Librarian, further stated that thanks were due Miss Gertrude Haldy for repairing an oil painting, also several members who helped to label and mark various articles in the Museum and Library.

There was one new application for membership, whose election according to the by-laws lies over until the next regular meeting of the Society. Three new members were elected, as follows: The Rev. A. A. Hughes, Manheim, Pennsylvania; Mr. Adam L. Miller, Witmer, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Bair Yeager, Y. W. C. A. Secretary, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Mr. Beck reported that he had sent a photograph each of Wheatland, the residence of President Buchanan, and the Military Hospital, Lititz, as instructed by the Society at October meeting, to the Ketterlinus publishers who had asked for photographs of Lancaster for historical purposes.

A communication was read from the Emmerich Lecture Bureau asking the Society to present the Indian dramatist, Chinquilla, to a Lancaster audience under the Society's auspices. The matter was referred to the Secretary to ask for further information.

A communication from the Automobile Club referring to the prospective Highway through the Southern End of the County, was unanimously approved, and the Secretary was instructed to communicate this action to the Club.

The President announced that he had had a visit at his office of Mr. E. W. Shultz, New Britain, Connecticut, a member of our Society who said, among other nice things, that he received and read with much appreciation all of our Journals as they appear.

There were two papers presented for the evening's entertainment—Historical Sketch of Rural Field Sports in Lancaster County, written and read by Professor Herbert H. Beck, Lititz, Pennsylvania, of Franklin and Marshall College; Joseph Bonaparte, Ex-King of Spain in Lancaster. Written by Mr. W. F. Worner and read by Miss Elizabeth Eaby, Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

Interesting remarks, supplementary to the papers were made by A. K. Hostetter, C. H. Martin, D. B. Landis, and H. Frank Eshleman. Mr. Beck gave some interesting information on Joseph Bonaparte as an anthropologist. The Secretary related the story of the death and burial of "Sandy Flash" one of the horses mentioned in the paper by Mr. Beck.

On motion, adjourned at the usual hour.

ADALINE B. SPINDLER, Secretary.

165-166

PAPERS READ

BEFORE THE

Lancaster County Historical Society

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1923

"History herself, as seen in her own workshop"

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IN LANCASTER:
OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

VISIT OF ZACHARY TAYLOR TO LANCASTER:
OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

DAVID CROCKETT IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

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1923.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON IN LANCASTER: OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

The county and city of Lancaster, Pa., were honored by a visit from General William Henry Harrison, the hero of Tippecanoe, on Friday, October 7, 1836. He was a candidate, for the first time for the Presidency of the United States, having been nominated by the Whig conventions in Indiana, Ohio and Maryland; and by the Anti-Masonic convention at Harrisburg, Pa. In less than one month after he visited Lancaster, he was defeated at the polls by Martin Van Buren, who was elected President of the United States. General Harrison's visit to Lancaster is worthy of note, since the town was at that time a veritable hot bed of the Anti-Masonic party.

The committee appointed for the reception of General Harrison consisted of Emanuel C. Reigart, Col. George Mayer, Hugh Mehaify, Major David Miller, John Ehler and George Ford. They proceeded to the borough of Mount Joy where they received their illustrious charge from the hands of the Harrisburg delegation.

The Examiner and Herald for Thursday, October 13, 1836, a weekly newspaper published in the interest of the Anti-Masonic party, contained the following in reference to the visit:

"A cavalcade of citizens and farmers met the train of carriages four miles from Lancaster. The General and two of the committee, Emanuel C. Reigart and Col. George Mayer, rode in front in a splendid black coach, drawn by four fine horses of the same color. Half a dozen vehicles and some horsemen, brought up the rear. When the General's carriage drove up to the stand where the city cavalcade was awaiting him, the large porch of the tavern was crowded with farmers. From the whole assemblage he received a respectful salute, and alighting from the carriage gave to all an opportunity of greeting with a cordial welcome their distinguished visitor."

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter, a German newspaper published in Lancaster, under date of Tuesday, October 11, 1836, states that the General's coach was drawn by "four beautiful brown horses." I have not been able to learn at which tavern on the Harrisburg turnpike the reception took place. It may have been on the porch of the old Black Horse hotel, though I have no grounds for hazarding this guess other than that the Black Horse hotel is nearly four miles from the heart of Lancaster City.

The Examiner and Herald further states:

"A mile nearer the city [Lancaster], he was again compelled to halt in courtesy to and to return the salutations of another assemblage of 'sovereigns'. From thence the procession proceeded without further interruption to the city, on nearing which the cavalcade opened and, passing the carriages on either side, preceded the General and his suite to his lodgings at the White Swan [hotel], where the veteran alighted amid an immense crowd, greeted by three loud and hearty cheers for the 'Hero of Tippecanoe'."

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter says that "he was escorted to the city of Lancaster by several hundred citizens on horseback and in carriages, where the cavalcade arrived at about half past four in the afternoon. The General was escorted to the tavern of Mrs. [Rosina] Hubley, surrounded by a large concourse of citizens, all of whom were eager to get a look at the old hero and patriot, and, if possible, to greet him with a hearty shake of the hand."

The White Swan tavern stood on the corner of Penn square and South Queen street, on the present site of the annex to Watt & Shand's department

store and the People's Shoe and Hat-Cleaning Parlor. For more than a century it was one of Lancaster's leading hotels. It will be recalled that it was in this old hostelry that George Washington and John Adams, when Presidents of the United States, were entertained when they visited Lancaster Borough. Here, too, Jerome Bonaparte stopped when he passed through the borough on his way to Baltimore. It was eminently fitting, therefore, that this tavern should have been selected by the committee appointed for the reception of General Harrison, as the place in which to entertain the Hero of Tippecanoe during his sojourn in Lancaster City.

Here, at the very portals of this ancient hostelry, the distinguished guest was briefly addressed by James Porter, Esq. He was, however, prevented from making a suitable reply, owing to the press and confusion of the crowd. Rarely, in his whole life, was the General more disposed or more anxious to speak, yet it was impossible for him to do so owing to the turbulent spirit of the gathering that was assembled before the White Swan hotel.

Relative to the discourteous treatment of General Harrison in Lancaster, a word of explanation should be given. The Hero of Tippecanoe was prominent in a very exciting campaign. He was the candidate of the Anti-Masonic party, and partisan feeling ran high. Nearly all the data appearing in this monograph was taken from the Examiner and Herald and Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter, organs of the Anti-Masonic party. Both newspapers of the opposing party, the Lancaster Intelligencer and the Lancaster Journal, for October, 1836, are missing and no copies can be found. In quoting from the Anti-Masonic weeklies I am giving what was, undoubtedly, a partisan view of the whole affair. In order the better to understand the situation in Lancaster at that time one excerpt from a vitriolic account that appeared in the Examiner and Herald for Thursday, October 20, 1836, will suffice:

"We hope that our country friends will bear in mind the shameful and disgraceful manner in which General Harrison was treated by the Masonic mob during his recent visit to this city. Let them remember that their candidate for the Presidency, instead of being treated with the courtesy due to every stranger who visits us, was publicly scoffed at insulted and abused by the Masonic party. The very dogs that throng our streets are treated with more respect and allowed greater privileges than were extended to this war-worn veteran. Whenever he appeared in public, disgusting caricatures and lying banners met his eye; and when he attempted to walk our streets he was followed by a mob and his ears saluted with fiendish and savage yells."

It seems that a number of boys were hired by the opposing faction to heckle General Harrison whenever he attempted to speak. The Examiner and Herald, in commenting on the rude behavior of the crowd, further states:

"A soldier's honor is a sensitive plant and is keenly alive to the rude touch of calumny, whether it proceed immediately through the hands of a blackguard mob or immediately from those who were its instigators."

General Harrison stood for some minutes on the steps of the White Swan hotel to receive the congratulations of the crowd that surrounded him and pressed to the door. He then went into the hotel and partook of dinner, at which he spoke briefly but pertinently in reply to a complimentary toast.

In the evening he was entertained at the home of Emanuel C. Reigart, which at that time was located on the south side of West King street, where Herr & Zimmer, dealers in house furnishings, now have their store. It was in Mr. Reigart's home that General Harrison received his friends and such of the "citizens generally as could divest themselves of the trammels of opposite party prejudices." Several Democrats were among the numerous visitors.

About ten o'clock on Saturday morning, October 8, 1836, General Harrison left Lancaster, accompanied by the committee, and was escorted, as on his arrival, by a cavalcade of citizens. He had accepted an invitation to stop

over a few hours in the borough of Columbia, on his way to York, Pa.

On reaching Locust Grove, he was greeted by three loud and hearty cheers from a large assemblage of patriots, citizens and farmers, who had come to welcome him to Columbia. Immediate after, a band struck up the spirit-stirring tune of "Hail Columbia." The Examiner and Herald says that "the effect was inconceivably fine. The gallant old soldier, who had just passed through the hammock of an enemy infinitely more savage, and possessing not a little of the generosity of the Indian, must have felt his wounded spirit lifted up, healed and re-invigorated, by the enthusiastic outpouring of the gratitude and joy of his fellow citizens."

The cavalcade, having received a considerable accession of carriages, proceeded on its way to Columbia. The streets of the borough were lined with interested spectators. The procession stopped before the door of the old Washington hotel, which at that time stood at the corner of Walnut and Front streets. On alighting from his coach, General Harrison received from Dr. Richard E. Cochran, on behalf of his fellow citizens, a warm and eloquent tender of the hospitalities of the borough.

The Examiner and Herald states:

"The reply of General Harrison was as beautiful as it was prompt. It confirmed all that we had previously learned of the happy facility and pertinacity with which this extraordinary man always expresses himself on the most sudden and unlooked-for occasions. The speech of the General was responded to by three cheers."

After partaking of dinner, the General crossed the bridge to Wrightsville. In the latter town he was met by the York committee and an immense crowd of people. On receiving the distinguished guest from the Lancaster and Columbia committees, Charles A. Barnitz, of York, delivered an address.

As already stated, at the opening of this paper, General Harrison was defeated and Martin Van Buren was successful at the ensuing election. This, however, did not prevent Harrison's admirers from making another attempt to place him in the highest position within the power of the people. At the Whig convention which met at Harrisburg, Pa. on December 4, 1839, he was nominated, a second time, for the Presidency of the United States, and was elected, after one of the most exciting and picturesque campaigns the people of the United States have ever seen. He was inaugurated March 4, 1841. Exactly one month later, on Sunday, April 4, 1841, at 12:30 A. M., he died in the White House at Washington, D. C.

On Monday morning, April 5, 1841, as soon as the sorrowful news of President Harrison's death was received in Lancaster, the bells of the churches were tolled. At eight o'clock, on the evening of the same day, in obedience to the call of John Mathiot, Mayor of Lancaster, the citizens met in the old court house (which stood in the center of Penn square) and adopted resolutions expressive of their united and sincere regret at the death of the President. The following were chosen officers of the meeting: President, John Mathiot, Esq.; vice presidents, Godfried M. Zahn, George H. Bomberger, Samuel Dale, Dr. George B. Kerfoot and Henry Keffer; secretaries, A. E. Roberts and William Shuler.

The committee appointed to report a preamble and resolutions, expressing the sense of the meeting, consisted of Emanuel C. Reigart, James Cameron, John W. Forney, Alexander H. Hood and Israel Carpenter. The committee appointed to carry out the resolution recommending that the day of President Harrison's funeral be properly observed in Lancaster, consisted of Henry Keffer, Peter McConomy, John F. Steinman, Dr. George B. Kerfoot and William B. Reed.

The meeting was eloquently addressed by John K. Findlay, Emanuel C. Reigart, James Buchanan (who was United States senator at the time) Nathaniel Ellmaker, James Cameron, George M. Steinman, Alexander H. Hood, John W. Forney (who was only twenty-four years of age, and who

subsequently became one of America's leading journalists and politicians) and George Ford, all of whom bore honorable testimony to the departed patriot and statesman. Their remarks were listened to with profound attention. James Buchanan, though belonging to the political party that opposed General Harrison, was unusually eloquent and impressive. He spoke not only as a statesman and patriot should speak on such an occasion, but as a true-hearted American, and he elicited general approbation in the course of his remarks.

On Wednesday, April 7, 1841, the day of General Harrison's funeral, the bells of the churches in Lancaster were muffled and tolled throughout the day; minute guns were fired at intervals, and from twelve o'clock, noon, the stores and taverns were closed and business generally suspended. The military companies and a large number of citizens, met and formed in funeral procession under the command of Major Frederick Hambright, and marched through the principal streets of the city. About six o'clock the crowd dispersed, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony of a day that was given up to mourning.

On Monday morning, April 12, 1841, in conformity with arrangements of the committee appointed for that purpose, the military companies and many of the citizens of Lancaster, formed in procession at the old court house at ten o'clock and proceeded to Trinity Lutheran church, where an eloquent funeral oration on the death of the late President of the United States, was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, rector of Saint James's Episcopal church. The opening prayer was made by the Rev. George F. Bahnson, of the Moravian church; the closing prayer by the Rev. Mr. Pool, of the Methodist Protestant church; and the benediction by the Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church.

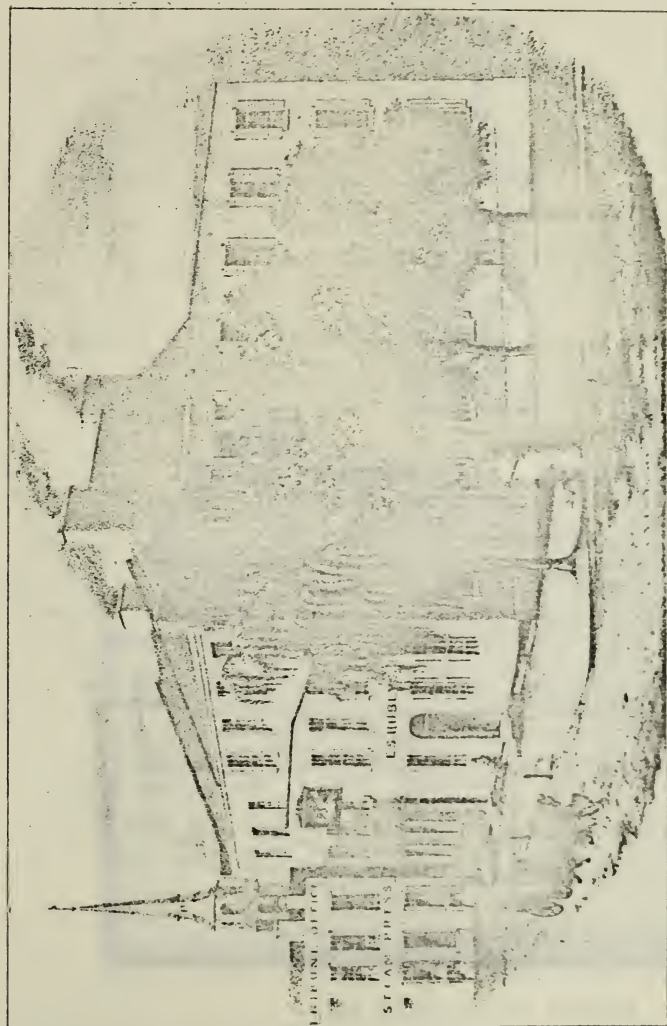
Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the church was crowded, and Dr. Bowman's discourse was listened to with closest attention. The Lancaster Intelligencer for Tuesday, April 13, 1841, states that "it was a production worthy of that gentleman's high character. During the delivery more than one eye was suffused with tears. It was beautifully appropriate and eloquent." It was printed in full in the Examiner and Herald of Wednesday, April 21, 1841.

The churches of the city and the Mechanics Institute were robed in mourning. As a testimony of respect, the officers of the city and county, and citizens generally, were requested to wear crape on the left arm for a period of thirty days.

It will be seen from the foregoing that at no place in the United States was the death of President Harrison more appropriately solemnized than in Lancaster—the town in which he had received such rude treatment less than five years before.

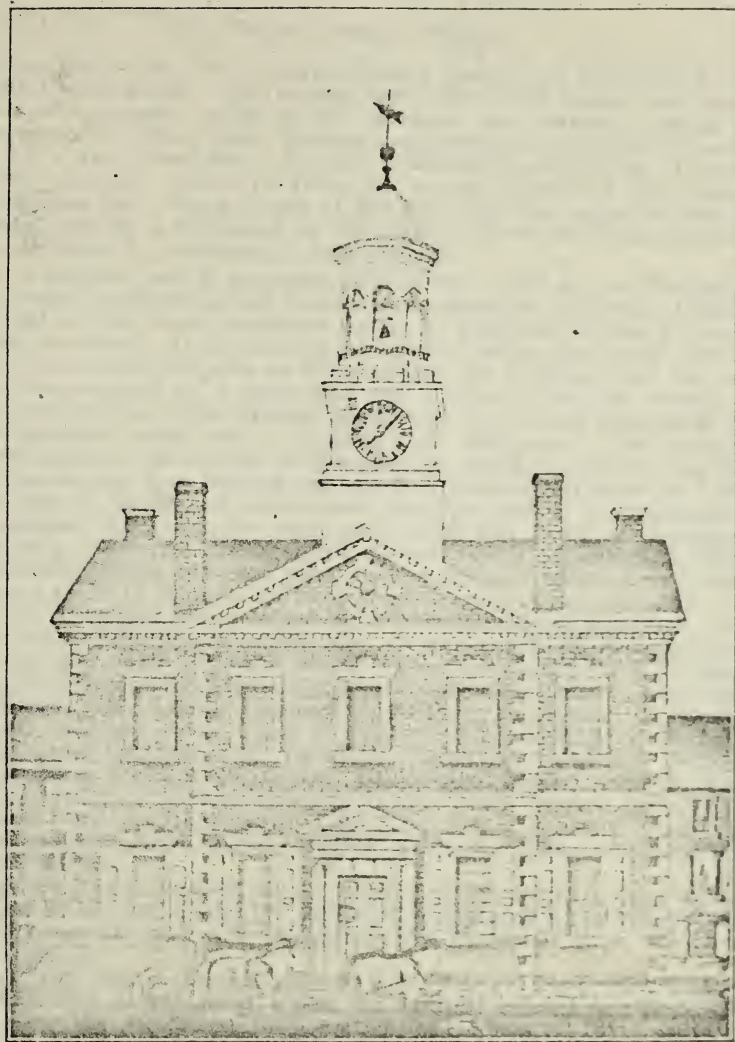
The body of President Harrison was interred for a short time in Washington, D. C., until the tomb at North Bend, Ohio, could be prepared for its reception. Concerning the pilgrimage of the corpse to its final resting place the Examiner and Herald for Wednesday, June 30, 1841, contained this paragraph:

"The remains of the 'Good President' were taken through Columbia, [Pa] on Monday last on the way to North Bend. Several military companies were in attendance."



THE WHITE SWAN HOTEL.

This widely-known hostelry stood on the south-east corner of Penn square and South Queen street, Lancaster, Pa.; and in it were entertained such distinguished persons as George Washington, John Adams, Jerome Bonaparte, William Henry Harrison and Zachary Taylor. Spire of Trinity Lutheran church in the distance.



THE OLD COURT HOUSE

This ancient building stood in the center of Penn Square. Here George Washington was entertained at a banquet on July 4th, 1791; and on July 20th, 1825, General Lafayette was also tendered a complimentary dinner. It was in this venerable structure that General Sam Houston delivered an eloquent address to a packed audience on July 6th, 1848.

VISIT OF ZACHARY TAYLOR TO LANCASTER: OBSERVANCE OF HIS DEATH

By William Frederic Worner

Monday, March 5th, 1849, General Zachary Taylor was inaugurated President of the United States. Five months later, when "Old Rough and Ready," as he was affectionately called by his admirers, was making a grand tour of Pennsylvania and New York, the city and county of Lancaster, Pa., were honored by a visit from him. He left Washington, D. C., on Thursday, August 9th, 1849, and arrived in York, Pa., at one o'clock on the afternoon of the following day. He was met at the boundary line between Maryland and Pennsylvania by a delegation of twenty-five citizens of York, headed by Governor William F. Johnston of Pennsylvania.

After a banquet and a reception, which were held in the Washington House in York, the distinguished visitor, accompanied by Governor Johnston, was escorted by the York committee as far as Columbia, where he arrived late in the afternoon. At the eastern end of the bridge that spans the Susquehanna river from Columbia to Wrightsville, the President and his party were heartily received by a committee and citizens from the borough of Columbia and vicinity. The *Wahre Amerikaner*, a German newspaper published in Lancaster under date of August 15th, 1849, says: "The committee had several carriages in waiting at this place in which the guests took their seats. A parade was then formed and marched down Front street to Locust street, up Locust to Second street, and down Second to the residence of Peter Haldeman, Esq. At this place the crowd was given an opportunity of approaching nearer the distinguished visitors and of extending to them a hearty welcome. After this was over, the parade was resumed and moved down Second street to Walnut, and then down Walnut to the railroad."

Here the President was received by a committee from Lancaster which had journeyed to Columbia to receive him. It was composed of the following prominent citizens: Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Capt. Joseph Reynolds, Alexander L. Hayes, Col. George W. Hamersly, James Buchanan, John C. Van Camp, William Gleim, Ellis Lewis, Emanuel C. Reigart, Dr. George B. Kerfoot, Reah Frazer, William Frick, Isaac E. Hiester, William Buckius, Hiram B. Swarr, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Col. David W. Patterson, Carpenter McCleary, William Mathiot, David Longenecker, Christopher Hager, John F. Long, George W. McElroy, Samuel Cormeny, Capt. Jacob Snyder, John Ehler, Gen. George Ford, A. Herr Smith, John Bear, Col. Edward C. Darlington, William Carpenter, Jacob Myers, Bonom Sampson, Thomas Baumgardner and Gilbert Hartley.

Shortly after seven o'clock, on the evening of August 10th, the President, accompanied by his son-in-law, Dr. Robert C. Wood, and Governor Johnston, arrived in Lancaster and was enthusiastically welcomed by a large concourse of citizens.

A cavalcade, under the direction of Gen. George Ford, chief marshal, met the President at the point where the railroad crosses the Harrisburg turnpike, near the northwestern boundary of Lancaster City. Here an immense crowd of people had gathered and anxiously awaited the arrival of the illustrious guest.

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter, a German newspaper published in Lancaster under date of Tuesday, August 14th, 1849, states:

"On his arrival at this point the President was greeted by the assembled crowd of people with loud acclamations. The throng was so great and all were so eager to shake the hand of the man who had so gloriously defended the honor of his country and adorned it with such brilliant military feats, that it was difficult to take the President from the railroad coach through the crowd to the carriage intended for him."

After this had been accomplished and the procession properly formed by the chief marshal and his assistants, the President was escorted, amidst the loud acclamations of the people, to the quarters reserved for him in the old White Swan hotel in Penn square, which at that time was kept, I am inclined to think, by Henry Kendig. His arrival was announced by the firing of cannon and the ringing of bells, which continued until he reached his hotel. The procession was accompanied by a band of music. The national colors were displayed on the old court house, which stood in Penn square. This was the same building in which George Washington dined in 1791, when he, as President of the United States, honored the borough of Lancaster with his presence. Three hundred and thirty-six sperm candles were used to illuminate the court house in President Taylor's honor. (See Vol. 12, page 194, Proceedings of the Lancaster County Historical Society.)

The President and Governor Johnston, and others who accompanied them, were driven from the railroad to the White Swan hotel in carriages, while the citizens followed on foot. The Lancaster Intelligencer of August 14th, 1849, the President's political opponent, sarcastically remarked: "As the escorting cavalcade proceeded down North Queen street, we were struck with the silence and utter indifference displayed by the people - - - - What gave the city a most gloomy appearance more appropriate for a funeral cortege than the reception of a President, was the closing of the store windows."

Despite the "sour grape" attitude of the Intelligencer, we are glad to state that politics were forgotten for the time being. All parties united in the reception of the President, which was spirited and in good taste throughout. General Taylor came to Lancaster, after repeated and pressing invitations; and the welcome accorded him on this occasion was such as only the Chief Magistrate of the Nation should receive. The hearty manner in which he was entertained by the people of Lancaster city and county must have been gratifying in the highest degree, to him and his friends.

Upon reaching the White Swan hotel, the historic old hostelry in which George Washington and John Adams lodged when they visited Lancaster as Presidents of the United States, Thaddeus Stevens, chairman of the committee of arrangements, addressed the President as follows:

"Mr. President:—I am directed by the citizens of Lancaster to bid you welcome to their town and county. They were among your earliest, and have been your constant admirers; and they rejoice to have the opportunity to become personally acquainted with you.

"They have been attentive observers of your public career. As commander of our armies they have seen and appreciated your military skill.—your cool and daring courage. They have seen you, while deploring the existence of war, gathering its greenest laurels; and by your valor and humanity shedding upon our arms the brightest, the mildest, and the purest lustre that can shine through blood.

"Called to that station which is more honorable and more elevated than the throne of the proudest kings, they are glad to see you seeking by personal observation for facts which may guide your judgment and render your administration useful to your country. May you traverse every portion of Pennsylvania, learn its capabilities, see its prosperity and its sufferings. Observe how large a portion of its untold treasures are yet buried in the bosom of the earth, and ascertain what is necessary for their full and speedy development, in order that you may the better decide how far these great interests are worthy of the fostering care of government. Pennsylvania hopes that after full examination you will come to the conclusion that the labor of the people is entitled to the protection of the nation, that such protection is equally beneficial to agriculture, manufactures, commerce and the mechanical arts and sciences, bound together by one common band. In this hope I believe every Pennsylvanian agrees. I would not touch debatable ground.

as on this occasion all parties have magnanimously united, so that every good man may be able hereafter to enliven the evening of his days by recounting to his children's children, how he had seen, and perchance taken by the hand, the patriot hero, who had often exposed his life in his country's cause, and had always been successful.

"In the name, therefore, of our whole people, I bid you a hearty welcome."

To this address President Taylor, amidst great applause, replied as follows:

"Mr. Chairman:—The distinguished compliment paid me by the citizens of the town and county of Lancaster whom you represent, in welcoming me so cordially on my arrival here, and in tendering me their hospitality, has filled me with feelings of gratitude which I have not language to express. The warm, indeed I may say enthusiastic, character of my reception convinces me that the many kind invitations I have had to visit Lancaster came from the heart of your intelligent and patriotic citizens. I have come to Pennsylvania, with no political purposes in view, that I might witness in person her agricultural, manufacturing and mining operations, and I am gratified to know that thus far the people have welcomed me, without distinction of party, to this renowned commonwealth. I have come among you, too, in a plain and unostentatious manner, feeling that I would nevertheless receive kindness and hospitality wherever I visit or sojourn. In this spirit the people met at my first entrance into the state; and in this spirit they have escorted me from place to place.

"I am more than gratified, Sir, at your flattering notice of my military career in Mexico. It must be recollected, however, that our successes there are mainly due to the strong arms and bold hearts of freemen, regulars and volunteers, who participated with me in those hard-fought battles; and none, I am pleased to say, on either line of operations, were more conspicuous or more faithful to duty than the sons of Pennsylvania.

"In regard to the development and protection of the great industrial interests of Pennsylvania, her agriculture and manufactures, her iron and coal, no one takes a deeper interest in them than myself, or will more heartily co-operate with the national legislature in recommending or carrying out such measures as will facilitate the objects referred to.

"In conclusion, I thank you, and through you, the citizens of the city and county of Lancaster, for my warm reception on this occasion."

Shortly after he had withdrawn into the hotel he appeared at a window in the second story and spoke a few words to the vast throng gathered in front of the building. From this place Governor Johnston also briefly addressed the assembled thousands, but, unfortunately, his remarks were not preserved.

Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter further states:

"At half past eight o'clock the President sat down to a sumptuous supper with the reception committee, the mayor of the city, the presidents of both branches of city councils and a number of citizens. At about ten o'clock the President withdrew and retired to rest. The court house, on the tower of which the national flag waved, was illuminated during the evening in a brilliant manner."

The President rose at five o'clock on Saturday morning. Without having previously made his intention known, he visited the central market, where he had an opportunity of shaking hands with a number of his Lancaster friends and of seeing a market that is famed far and wide for the excellency and variety of its farm products. As soon as the distinguished visitor was recognized the throng of people about him became so great that he was obliged to beat a hasty retreat. Afterwards, accompanied by Governor Johnston and several citizens, he visited the cotton factory, of which Lancaster was justly proud, and expressed his great pleasure at what he saw there.

The ladies of Lancaster called upon him in large numbers and were most cordially received in the upper parlor of the White Swan hotel from eight until nine o'clock. In referring to this, *Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter* says that in order "to show him their respects some ladies presented the President with very beautiful garlands and bouquets of flowers, which he accepted with much pleasure." Later, such of the gentlemen as were able to force their way through the crowd paid their respects to the President in the parlors on the first floor of the ancient hostelry. He was, however, soon obliged to decline shaking hands, as the hearty grasp of the citizens of Lancaster would have squeezed his hand to a jelly. Afterwards the President took a seat before an open window in the upper story of the White Swan hotel where he could at least be seen by the vast crowd of people gathered in the street below.

At half past ten o'clock a procession was formed and marched to Penn square and halted before the door of the White Swan hotel. Concerning this part of the program *Der Volksfreund und Lancaster Beobachter* states:

"The President, accompanied by several members of the reception committee, stepped into the open carriage drawn by four horses standing in readiness for him, and the cavalcade moved in the following order: Chief marshal and his adjutants; Band; Second assistant marshal; Escort of mounted citizens; Third and fourth assistant marshals; President's carriage; Governor's carriage; Carriage containing members of the cabinet; Reception committee in carriages; Officers and soldiers of the American army in carriages; Mayor of the city and members of city councils; First assistant marshal and adjutants; High Sheriff of the county and his deputies; Judge and officers of the court; Mounted citizens; Assistant marshal; Citizens on foot; Conestoga wagons; Citizens in carriages. The procession marched through some of the main streets of the city, where the President was greeted with cheers and the waving of neckerchiefs by thousands of ladies who appeared at the windows. The procession then moved to the railroad crossing on the Harrisburg turnpike, where, at about twelve o'clock noon, the President stepped into the car of a railroad train intended especially for him."

Accompanied by Governor Johnston, he was consigned to the care of a committee from Harrisburg, which had come to Lancaster for the purpose of escorting the Chief Magistrate of the Union to the capital of Pennsylvania.

Before leaving Lancaster, the chairman of the Harrisburg committee introduced the "Old Hero" to a committee composed of Mount Joy's most prominent citizens. The latter had come to Lancaster by special train, in company with the Harrisburg committee, for the purpose of introducing the illustrious President to the patriotic population of Mount Joy as he passed through that village en-route to Harrisburg.

The Examiner and Herald for Wednesday, August 15th, 1849, states:

"Notwithstanding the shortness of notice, the concourse of people at Mount Joy was very great. When the train stopped at the depot, the crowd was so dense that it was with the greatest difficulty that the venerable chairman of the committee could conduct the distinguished guest to the rooms provided for his reception."

When the President entered the spacious parlors of the hotel he found them crowded with ladies. The greetings were warm and many. The President extended his hands to the ladies, and bowed down to kiss and bless the children. He clasped with fervor the hand of one aged father whose hair was silvered with the frosts of many winters and with full heart ejaculated: "You resemble an aged patriarch surrounded by his family." The Examiner and Herald records that the remark was a correct one and forcibly called to mind "the pertinence of other laconic expressions attributed to the war-worn veteran under widely different circumstances."

After partaking of refreshments, the distinguished visitors departed, leaving with all parties in Mount Joy "a most favorable impression and a

CIVIC PROCESSION,

For the reception of His Excellency, the
President of the United States,
On Friday evening, August 10, 1849

TRUMPETER MOUNTED.

AIDS
 Maj. D. B. Yondersmith, } CHIEF MARSHAL
 Mr. George F. Meyer } Maj. Gen. Geo. Ford, } AIDS
 } } Dr. H. A. Smith } BAND.

Second Assistant Marshal HENRY F. BENEDICT.

Escort of Citizens on Horseback, dressed as follows:—Black coat with blue ribbon on the left breast; white pantaloons and black hat.

4TH ASST. MARSHAL
 Walter G. Evans Esq. } President's Carriage. { 3RD ASST. MARSHAL
 } } William W. Shuttles.

Governor's Carriage.

Member of Cabinet's Carriage.

Committee of Arrangement in Carriages.

Officers and Soldiers of the Mexican War, in do.

His Honor, the Mayor, and the Presidents and mem-

bers of the Select and Common Councils, of the

city of Lancaster, in carriages.

2ND ASST. MARSHAL
 Daniel R. Ehler } FRANCIS KEELEY, ESQ. { 1ST ASST. MARSHAL
 } } Henry Harman

High Sheriff of Lancaster county and Deputies.

Judges and Officers of the Courts.

Citizens on Horseback.

Citizens on Foot.

Conestoga Teams.

Citizens in Carriages.

The Chief Marshal, Assistant Marshal, Aids, and Committee of Escort, consisting of citizens dressed as designated in the programme, will assemble at "the Manor Hotel," (Poley's) West King st, on FRIDAY at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely.

Carriages, Citizens on horseback, on foot, and all others will take their places in the line on the Harrisburg turnpike, at the intersection of the Railroad.

Order and Arrangement for Saturday.

For the purpose of escorting His Excellency, President TAYLOR, to the Harrisburg Railroad on Saturday morning, the 11th instant, the Procession will be re-formed agreeably to the order for Friday, at 2 1/2 o'clock, A. M. on Orange street, the right on Duke street, facing South and displaying West. At 10 o'clock it will then proceed by the following route down Orange street to North Queen, up Queen to the President's Quarters. After the President is in line, the procession will move out East King street to Middle, down Middle to South Queen, up South Queen to West King, out West King to Charlotte, up Charlotte to Orange, down Orange to Prince, and out Prince to the Harrisburg Turnpike. The procession will then halt, when the President, Governor and members of the Cabinet will move to the right of the line, which will then pass in review before them.

All Banners, Emblems, Insignias and Motions of a political character, are prohibited from being introduced into the line.

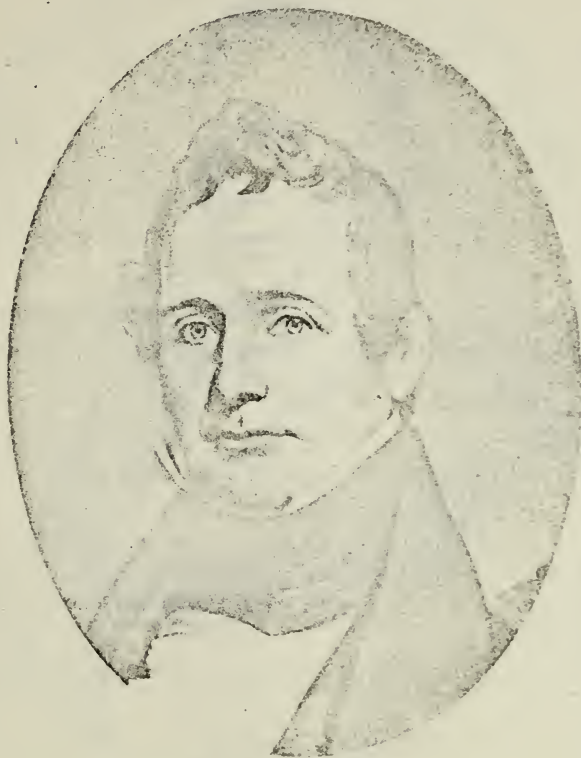
By order of

GEORGE FORD,

Chief Marshal

C. M. HOWELL, } AIDS
 D. B. YONDERSMITH, }

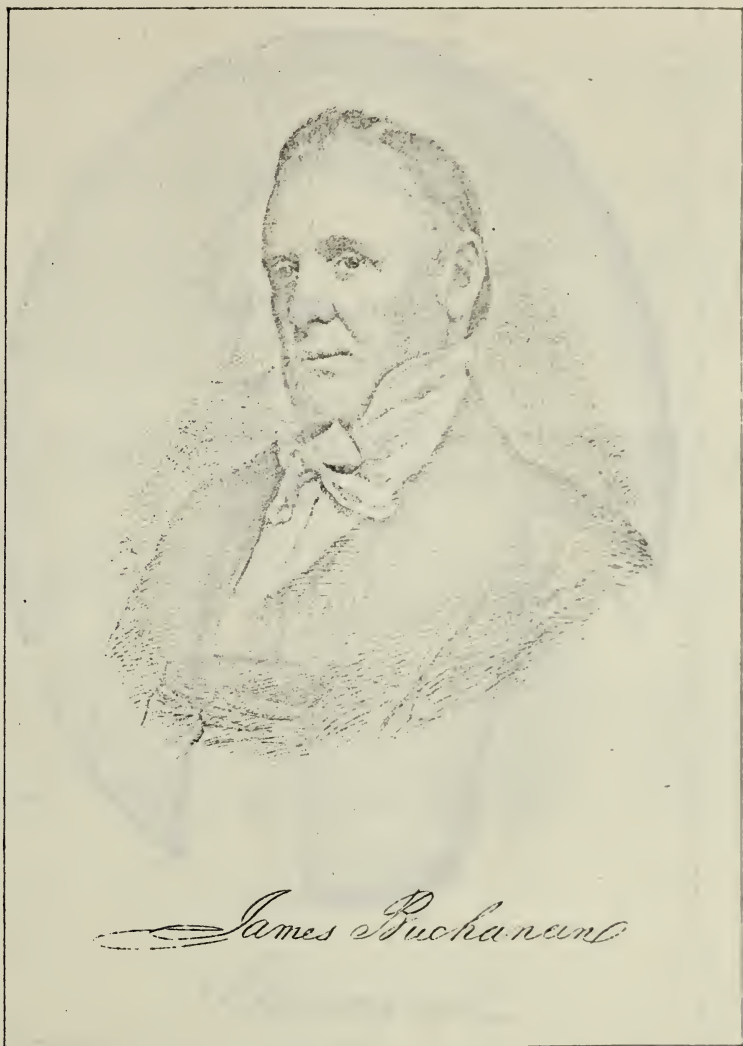
PROGRAM ARRANGED FOR PRESIDENT TAYLOR'S RECEPTION



Thaddeus Stevens

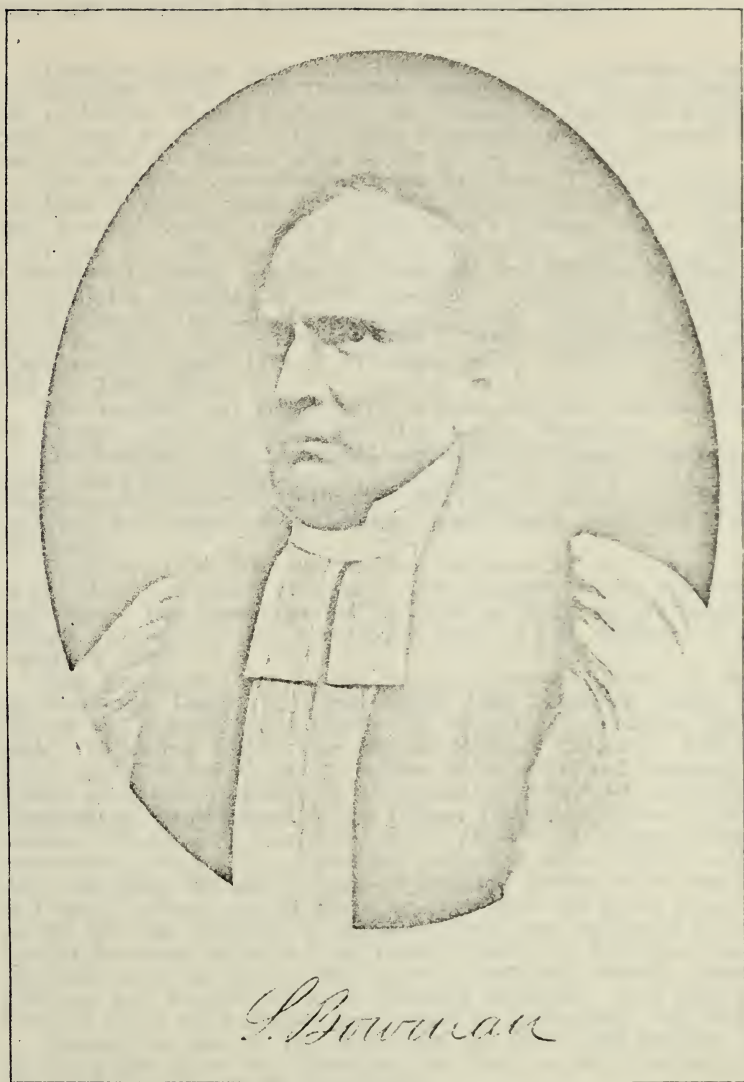
THADDEUS STEVENS

Known as "The Great Commoner." In behalf of the citizens of Lancaster, he delivered an Address of Welcome, from the steps of the White Swan hotel, to President Zachary Taylor when he visited Lancaster August 10th, 1849.



JAMES BUCHANAN

At a meeting held in the Old Court House on Monday evening, April 5th, 1841, Mr. Buchanan delivered an impressive eulogy on the Life and Character of President William Henry Harrison.



SAMUEL BOWMAN

Dr. Bowman, the beloved rector of St. James's Episcopal church, Lancaster, Pa., (1827-1861) was elevated to the Episcopate on August 25th, 1858. On the 12th of April, 1841, he delivered a funeral oration, in Trinity Lutheran church, on William Henry Harrison. He also delivered a funeral oration, in the same church, on July 27th, 1850, on the death of President Zachary Taylor.

settled conviction that President Taylor and Governor Johnston were the very men to govern a powerful and glorious country."

President Taylor died at Washington, D. C., on Tuesday, July 9th, 1850, at ten thirty P. M. On Thursday evening, July 11th, in response to the call of Mayor Michael Carpenter, the citizens of Lancaster assembled in the court house to "manifest their high veneration for the memory of one who has occupied the highest office in the gift of the people."

The meeting was called to order by Oliver J. Dickey, Esq. The Rev. Dr. John C. Baker, pastor of Trinity Lutheran church, was chosen president; Rev. Bernard Keenan, rector of Saint Mary's Catholic church, Hon. Alexander L. Hayes, Dr. John L. Atlee and Thomas Henry Burrows, vice presidents; I. Newton Lightner, George W. Hamersly and William Mathiot, secretaries. A committee appointed to draft resolutions consisted of the following: David G. Eshleman, George M. Steinman, Joseph Ehrenfried, Thomas Emlen Franklin, Henry Stock, Lewis Hurford, George Sanderson, Hiram B. Swarr, Alexander H. Hood, John F. Heinitsh, James Whitehill, Godfried M. Zahn and Dr. John Miller.

The meeting was addressed in a most eloquent and impressive manner by Thomas Emlen Franklin and Hon. James Buchanan.

On Saturday, July 13th, 1850, the day of President Taylor's funeral the stores and places of business in Lancaster were closed at nine o'clock in the morning and remained closed for the rest of the day. The bells of the churches were tolled from twelve o'clock noon until two o'clock in the afternoon.

Saturday, July 27th, was the day set apart by the citizens of Lancaster to pay their last tribute of respect to the memory of the illustrious hero and statesman. The demonstration was not as large as had been anticipated, though considering the threatening state of the weather, it was a very creditable affair.

The procession was headed by chief marshal, Henry F. Benedict and his assistants, Daniel B. Vondersmith, John Hamilton, Jacob B. Amwake, George W. Hamersly and Charles M. Howell, all of whom were on horseback. Following these came Mayor Michael Carpenter and members of Select and Common Councils; judges of the court and members of the bar; school directors; members of the order of American Mechanics; Sons of Temperance; Brotherhood of the Union; Temple of Honor; Cadets of Temperance; Union Fire Company, and a number of citizens, accompanied by appropriate music. The procession started at nine o'clock in the morning. After marching through the several principal streets of the city, it proceeded to Trinity Lutheran church where an appropriate and highly eloquent eulogium on the life and character of Zachary Taylor was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Bowman, rector of Saint James's Protestant Episcopal church. During the delivery of the funeral oration the church was densely crowded and Dr. Bowman was listened to with profound attention. The address was published in full in the Examiner and Herald for Wednesday, July 31st, 1850.

During the time of the procession the stores and business places were closed, minute guns were fired and the bells of the churches tolled, giving the whole city a solemn appearance.

Thus were the last sad rites paid to the memory of one whom the whole nation mourned,—the record of whose deeds will grace the pages of impartial history as long as this great Republic endures.

DAVID CROCKETT IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

During the two centuries and more that have elapsed since Lancaster county, Pa., was first settled by white men, the old shire town of Lancaster has been visited by many eminent and distinguished persons. Among these were George Washington, John Adams, the two Bonapartes (Jerome, and Joseph, Ex-King of Spain), the Marquis de La Fayette, General William Henry Harrison, President Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, Horace Greeley, U. S. Grant, Theodore Roosevelt and Woodrow Wilson.

Another widely-known visitor was that sturdy American frontiersman, Colonel David Crockett, Democratic representative in the Congress of the United States from Tennessee. It is said that he won the election, not by making political speeches but by telling stories. The story of his dauntless courage and intrepidity of spirit, is known to every well-informed school boy in the land; and this remarkable bravery was never more signally displayed than in the futile attempt (in which he lost his life, March 6, 1836, as a defender of the Alamo, at San Antonio) to wrest the territory now embraced in the state of Texas from Mexico.

Crockett had been a scout under General Andrew Jackson during the Creek Indian war, and was with him at the famous battle of Horseshoe Bend, March 27, 1814, when "Old Hickory" defeated the great half-breed Indian chief, Weatherford, and ended the war. In some way Crockett incurred the antagonism of Jackson when in Congress, and it was through the latter's influence that he was defeated in his efforts to secure a fourth term in that body.

The story of the heroic defense of the Alamo, when less than 200 Americans withstood for a time Santa Anna's Mexican army of 5,000, is one of the most thrilling among our country's annals. More than 1,600 Mexicans were killed before the little fort was captured, and not one of its brave defenders was taken alive. Among the most heroic of these noble men who willingly gave their lives for their country was Col. David Crockett, who has left to us one of our most helpful rules of conduct: "Be sure you are right, then go ahead."

It may interest the members of this honorable Society to learn that David Crockett once paid a very brief visit to Lancaster city. He left Washington, D. C., in April, 1834, for a tour of the New England states, but was again in the capital of the United States in time for the closing session of Congress. When on his return journey to his home in Tennessee, he passed through Lancaster, Pa., on Sunday evening, July 6, 1834.

The Examiner and Herald for Thursday, July 10, 1834, has this to say concerning the distinguished frontiersman's brief visit to our city:

"The Hon. David Crockett arrived in this city on Sunday evening last. He tarried but a short time, and departed before his arrival became generally known to our citizens. He was very communicative whilst here, conversed freely with those around him, and expressed much surprise at the sight of the Jackson pole, lately erected at the corner of North Queen and Chestnut streets, declaring that he would not reside here three days without making an attempt to cut it down, though it should be at the risk of his life. We know of several other individuals, who though warm friends of Gen. Jackson, would be glad to get rid of such an encumbrance."

In referring to his being in Lancaster, the Lancaster Journal for Friday, July 11, 1834, says:

"Col. Crockett, we are informed, passed through this city on Saturday afternoon; and at the stopping place, at the intersection of the railroad and North Queen street, he took notice of the hickory Jackson pole, which bears the Democratic motto, 'Jackson and no Bank,' and it is stated in one of the bank's papers published in this place 'that he would not reside here three

days without making an attempt to cut it down though it should be at the risk of his life.' Davy may have said so, but we rather think the enemy has added a little, because they would take pride in the folly that would attempt it. He, however, said something about cutting it down, while he sat safe and snug in his car, to which a boy replied that 'he must grin the bark off it first.' We are informed there was considerable shouting, and whistling and yelling, when this distinguished statesman was recognized. Col. Pluck himself could not have created more curiosity."

The Lancaster Journal erred in stating that David Crockett passed through Lancaster on Saturday afternoon. In a book which David Crockett is said to have written describing his tour of the North and East, he states that he made two speeches in Philadelphia on Friday, July 4, 1834. The day following the Fourth of July, he was introduced to the great powder manufacturer, Mr. Du Pont; and, in the book referred to, he further describes his movements in Philadelphia on the 5th of July. He then states: "Early next morning, [Sunday, July 6, 1834], I set out for Pittsburgh, by the fast line, and had a very pleasant trip over the mountains." Therefore, he could not possibly have passed through Lancaster before the afternoon of Sunday, July 6, 1834. In all probability the fast line to which he refers was the Columbia and Philadelphia railroad. A single track had recently been laid from Philadelphia to Columbia. The first train made the trip over the road in the latter part of April, 1834. The road was not formally opened until the following October, though passengers were carried from Philadelphia to Columbia during the summer of that year. Colonel Crockett was undoubtedly one of the very first, if not the first distinguished person to employ that means of transportation to visit Lancaster city, if a stop-over such as his may be termed a visit.

GENERAL SAM HOUSTON IN LANCASTER

By William Frederic Worner

On Thursday, July 6, 1848, the city of Lancaster, Pa., was honored by a visit from General Sam Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, one of the founders and the first President of the infant Republic of Texas. He was accompanied by the Hon. David S. Kauffman, who formerly resided in Cumberland county, Pa. At the time of this visit, Mr. Kauffman was a Representative in the Congress of the United States from the Eastern District of Texas; while Sam Houston was serving in the United States Senate from the Lone Star State. General Houston and Mr. Kauffman were returning from a Democratic celebration in Carlisle, Pa., where they had addressed a large assemblage. The stop over afforded the citizens of Lancaster city and county an opportunity to meet these distinguished Democrats and extend to them a hearty welcome.

On Thursday evening, a great throng of people gathered in and about the old court house that stood in Penn square, to greet the visitors. In the assemblage was a delegation of more than one hundred persons from the borough of Columbia, accompanied by a brass band.

The *Intelligencer* and *Journal* for Tuesday, July 11, 1848, states:

"Since the good old Jackson era, no similar demonstration has been witnessed in this city. The court house was filled with a dense mass of people who greeted their distinguished visitors with round upon round of applause, that made the welkin ring."

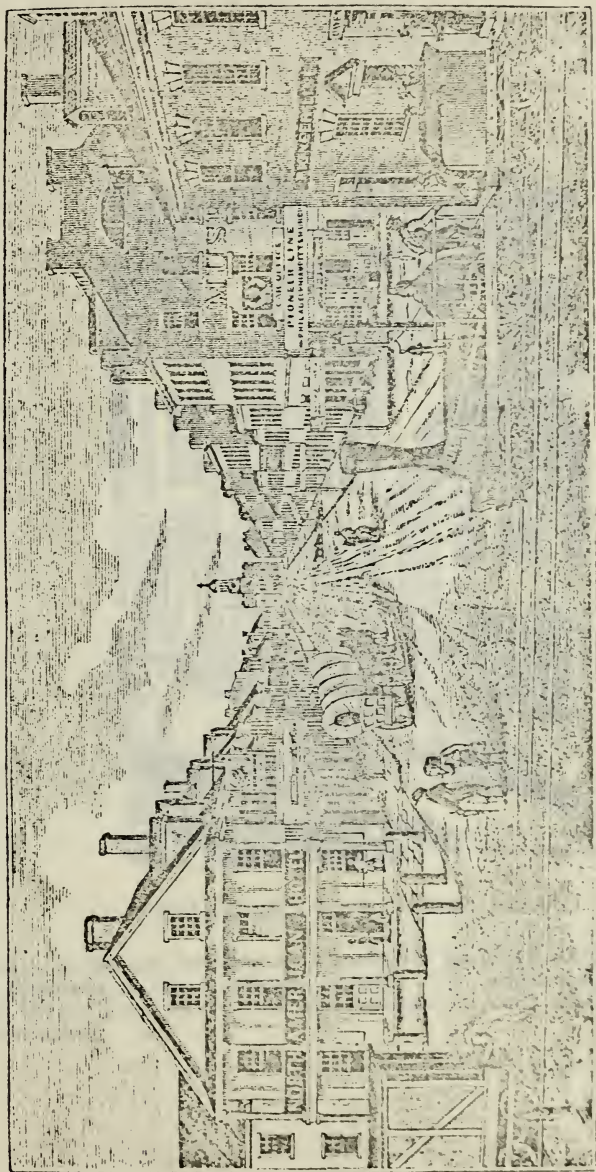
The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following officers: President, Dr. Samuel Humes; vice presidents, Dr. George B. Kerfoot, John Barr, Isaac Hoil, Edwin M. Hutter, Dr. John D. Miller, Peter Martin, M. D. Holbrook, Jacob F. Kautz, James Boon, Newton Lightner, Dr. F. A. Thomas and Jacob Winnower; secretaries, George F. Messer, George Eichelberger, Philip Gossler, J. B. Kauffman, Alexander Boggs and Charles M. Howell. Hon. Ellis Lewis was invited to a seat with the officers.

A committee, consisting of J. B. Amwake, Samuel E. Gundaker, J. Franklin Reigart, Jacob Weaver and Michael Bundel, was appointed to wait on General Houston and Mr. Kauffman, and invite them to address the meeting. The invitation was accepted; and the distinguished visitors, soon after appearing, were introduced by Colonel Reah Frazer.

General Houston's appearance on the platform was the signal for the most enthusiastic applause. "Although laboring under severe indisposition", the *Intelligencer* and *Journal* tell us, "his speech was one of commanding power and eloquence". He commenced by an appropriate and feeling tribute to gallant Pennsylvania. Long had he witnessed and admired the constancy and firmness of the old Keystone state in upholding the time-worn banner of Democracy.

He declared that he had beheld, with much pleasure, the industry, the prosperity and the unclouded comfort which were visible on every hand as he travelled through the Keystone State. In his inimitable manner, he "whispered" to the good people of Lancaster county that they were living on the very fat of the land. He did not desire this to be repeated, he said, as "it might savor of flattery".

He next gave a lively and humorous account of the rise and progress of Texas, and declared the constitution of the Lone Star State to be one of the most republican of all the states in the Union. He reviewed the then existing political parties of the United States. General Zachary Taylor had been recently selected as the presidential standard bearer of the Whig party. General Houston proved to be a gentleman "to the manner born". He stated that "he would be the last man on earth to tarnish any of the well-earned laurels of General Taylor as a military commander. Nobly has he won them and long may he wear them".



A GLIMPSE OF OLD LANCASTER

Looking south, on North Queen Street. The Old Court house, in Penn square, is seen in the distance. The Brunswick hotel now stands on the site of the North American hotel. In front of the North American hotel, at the corner of Chestnut and North Queen streets, was erected the Hickory Pole in honor of Andrew Jackson, which caused Colonel David Crockett to declare, when he passed through Lancaster on the 6th of July, 1834, "I would not reside here three days without making an attempt to cut it down, even though it should be at the risk of my life."



STEINMAN'S HARDWARE STORE

A view of the old building as it probably appeared when General William Henry Harrison visited Lancaster in 1836. The store stands on its original site on West King street, and the business is still carried on under the Steinman name.

He then spoke, at some length, of the extraordinary conduct of Ex-President Martin Van Buren, and denounced him for lending himself to a Northern sectional organization. This portion of his speech was greeted with loud and long-continued applause.

General Houston's peroration was thrilling eloquent and beautiful. He then referred to the progress of the American Republic, and the effect of our example on other nations of the earth, over-toppling kingdoms and thrones, and erecting on their ruins fabrics consecrated to republican freedom and equality.

This is but an outline of General Houston's truly masterful address. It was interspersed with wit and anecdote, but time and space will not permit a reference even to a moiety of his happy hits. He sat down amidst tumultuous applause, leaving his audience enthusiastic and delighted.

General Houston was followed by his friend and colleague, the Hon. Mr. Kauffman. The American Press and Republican, a newspaper published in Lancaster under date of Saturday, July 8, 1848, states that "the remarks of Mr. Kauffman were not so well received as those of General Houston". The Lancastrian, another newspaper published in this city at that time, bearing date Wednesday, July 12, 1848, informs us that:

"The distinguished services of both these gentlemen are in the cause of Texan independence. Their high characters and their abilities as public speakers rendered their visit to Lancaster one of peculiar interest and pleasure to our citizens".

General Houston and Mr. Kauffman remained in Lancaster until the next day. The Lancastrian states that "they were called upon by a large number of our citizens, as well at the house of Colonel Frazer, whose guests they were, as at the hotel of Captain Shertz, where they spent an hour on Friday morning".

From this we infer that the distinguished visitors spent the night at the home of Colonel Frazer, who at that time lived on West King street, where R. C. Seldomridge now has his grocery store.

The hotel in which they "spent an hour on Friday morning" was, in all probability, the Jefferson House. It stood on the southeast corner of East King and Christian streets. In the early part of the last century it was known as "The Bull's Head" tavern. At the time of Sam Houston's visit to Lancaster it was kept by Christian Shertz. The hotel was torn down about 1850 and on its site the present Exchange Hotel was erected.

The distinguished party left for Washington, D. C., on Friday morning. During their stay in Lancaster they were visited by hundreds, and departed with the best wishes of our gallant Democracy to whom their visit was a treat long and gratefully to be remembered.

LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MINUTES FOR DECEMBER 7, 1923

The stated meeting of the Lancaster County Society for December convened this evening at the usual hour in their Auditorium in the Public Library Building. The President, H. Frank Eshleman, officiated.

The officers' reports were read and accepted to be entered on the minutes. The Treasurer's financial report for the month showed a balance in the treasury of \$545.27 after cheques issued in payment for orders amounting to \$134.50 were drawn.

The Librarian reported the following gifts and exchanges:

EXCHANGES:—

Transactions of the Western Reserve Historical Society, Cleveland, Ohio; Annals of Iowa; Western Pennsylvania Historical Magazine.

SPECIAL DONATIONS:—

The History of the Penn Hill Quaker Meeting House, being a series of newspaper clippings concerning the Centennial Anniversary of Little Britain's Friends' Meeting House, pasted in a book, by William Frederic Worner; Bound Volume of the Strassburger Family and Allied Families, from Mr. Ralph Beaver Strassburger of Gwynedd Valley, Pennsylvania; A miscellaneous collection of deeds, letters and other interesting and important documents from H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.; A picture of Andersonville Stockade, also one of the Philadelphia Volunteer Refreshment Saloons, in colors and mounted on rolls from Mr. Christian E. Metzler, East Bridgewater, Massachusetts; The Philadelphia Press newspaper file covering the period of the Civil War, from Mr. Harry C. Shenk, 25 North Prince Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania; Assessment lists of Cocalico Township, from Mr. B. G. Herr, 237 East New Street, Lancaster.

There was one new application for membership to be elected at the next regular meeting of the Society. Mr. W. Frank Gorrecht, 518 West Walnut Street, was elected to active membership at this meeting.

As the nominations for officers of the Society regularly takes place at the December meeting for election in January, this was the next procedure. A motion was offered by Mr. A. K. Hostetter to renominate the present officers for another year, but it was found that the President wished to retire from that office and that some vacancies that had occurred during the past year had not been filled. The following ballot was then unanimously agreed upon:

- President—Hon. Charles I. Landis.
- First Vice President—Professor Herbert H. Beck.
- Second Vice President—D. F. Magee, Esq.
- Recording Secretary—Miss Adaline B. Spindler.
- Assistant Recording Secretary—Mr. John L. Summy.
- Correspondent Secretary—Miss Eleanor Fulton.
- Treasurer—Mr. Albert K. Hostetter.
- Librarian—Mr. William F. Worner.
- Associate Librarian—Miss Gertrude H. Haldy.

BOARD OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

George F. K. Erisman.
David Bachman Landis.
Mrs. Sarah B. Carpenter.
Miss Daisy E. B. Grubb.
L. B. Herr.
Ira C. Arnold.
Mrs. Albert K. Hostetter.
M. G. Weaver.
C. H. Martin.
H. Frank Eshleman, Esq.

The paper for the evening's entertainment was in four parts written and read by Mr. William F. Worner:

- (a) David Crockett's Visit to Lancaster.
- (b) General William Henry Harrison's Visit to Lancaster.
- (c) General Sam Houston's Visit to Lancaster.
- (d) The Visit of Zachary Taylor to Lancaster.

Interesting comments on the paper and the various people mentioned were given by D. F. Magee, Esq., Prof. H. H. Beck, H. F. Eshleman, Esq., C. H. Martin and Charles Brown.

On motion the meeting adjourned at the usual time.

Respectfully submitted,

ADALINE B. SPINDLER,

Secretary.

MORTUARY NOTES

Mrs. Mary McNeal Landis widow of the late James D. Landis died at 10 o'clock A. M. on January 15, 1923, at her home, 548 N. Duke street, aged 61 years.

She was a daughter of Henry B. and Emma Sheaffer McNeal.

She was a member of Donegal chapter D. A. R., one of the board of managers of the Home for friendless children, a member of The Lancaster County Historical Society, a member of the Dorcas Society and devout worker in the First Presbyterian church.

She was a woman of rare mental attainments, and a close student of current literature, besides her travels in this and foreign countries, gave her a fund of information far above that of the average person. Her contributions to the publication of our Society were frequent and valuable.

She was buried in Greenwood cemetery, this city.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Goll widow of the late John A. Goll died January 16, 1923, at her home, 607 N. Duke street, aged 57 years.

She is survived by one son, George H. Goll, of this city, and one daughter, Mrs. William G. Child of Harrisburg.

Interment was made in Greenwood cemetery, this city.

Hon. John Herr Landis died at the Lancaster General Hospital February 3, 1923, in his 71st year, his death having been caused by pneumonia.

He was a son of the late Jacob H. and Anna Herr Landis and a descendant of one of the early Swiss Mennonite families which settled in own county about 1710. He was always prominent in the affairs of the Republican party. He served for 12 years as Superintendent of the U. S. mint at Philadelphia. Was a delegate to the state convention in 1877 and the following year was elected to the House of Representatives of Penna. which position he held for 6 years. In 1890 he had charge of the compilation of the census for four counties.

In 1892 he was elected to the State Senate. He was interested in agricultural pursuits an active worker as trustee of the Normal school, elder in the Millersville Reformed Church, and head of its Sunday School and was in every way, an advocate of every movement for public welfare.

His wife, one son, Thomas, and one daughter, Mrs. B. C. Atlee, survive him.

Miss Anna Lyle died February 10, 1923, in her apartments at 950 Columbia Avenue, this city.

She was a native of Eden township, where she received her early education continuing at Harrisburg and later graduating at the Millersville Normal School in the class of 1866, later teaching school in various places for 6 years and in 1873 became a member of the Normal school faculty, serving as such very successfully for 46 years.

She was a member of the First Presbyterian church of Lancaster.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood cemetery, this city.

Morris Cooper died June 20, 1923, at his home, 803 N. Duke street, this city, aged 82 years.

He was a son of Morris and Phoebe Cooper of Bart township.

After leaving the public schools of his district he went to Poughkeepsie Business college. Having finished his course there he served for some time as a clerk in the Revenue office, and later held a clerkship in the Recorder's

office for 12 years until the death of J. B. McLane about 15 years ago. Mr. Cooper became deputy Recorder serving as such until the time of his death.

He was a member of the Friends church.

Besides his widow the following named children survive viz: Edith W., Morris, Jr., Clyde H., all residing in this city.

He was buried in Greenwood cemetery, Lancaster.

Franklin P. D. Miller died at his home in Columbia on July 18, 1923, in his 70th year.

He was a powerful factor in the Democratic party for many years. Conducted a grocery in Columbia for 40 years.

Was a devout member of St. John's Lutheran church and served as Superintendent of its Sunday School for 42 years, was treasurer of the Columbia Hospital for 25 years, was a member of the School Board, served 4 years as County Commissioner and was a member of numerous fraternal orders.

Besides his widow he is survived by the following children: Mrs. Carrie Shelly, William M., of Allentown, and Frank A., of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Anna E. Irvin died at her home, 420 E. King st., on August 19, 1923.

She was a consistent member of the First Presbyterian church.

One sister, Laura Hoar, and one brother, Rev. W. J. Hoar, both of this city, survive her.

Interment was made in Woodward Hill cemetery.

Washington M. Nixdorf, former president of the Rotary club, and a member of the supply house of Nixdorf & Bard died November 16, 1923, at St. Joseph's Hospital after an operation for appendicitis.

Mr. Nixdorf was a well-read and interesting conversationalist always awake to the interests of his home town, was prosperous in business, was a member of Grace Lutheran church, and secretary of the West End Building and Loan Association, for many years, was a past master of Lamberton Lodge F. and A. M., past exalted ruler of our local lodge of Elks and otherwise prominent. He served in various positions in the Lancaster County and Conestoga National Banks and the Lancaster Trust Co.

He is survived by his widow, a son, Albert, and a daughter, Marion.

THE LANCASTER COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

FOUNDED 1896

Meets monthly, first Friday of each month except July and August, in Smith Library Building, North Duke Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Holds Spring Social & Literary Entertainments and Summer Historical Meetings, for the public and friends of this Society.

Annual Dues \$2.00; No Membership Fees.

Members are entitled to all the regular publications.

Special papers of historical interest to this locality are desired to be read before this Society.

The Society will appreciate the presentation to it of any of these pamphlets which the owners thereof do not care to preserve, and particularly back numbers. We have many calls for them.

In order to obtain a permanent home, a building fund has been established for that purpose, to which any one, member or friend of this Society, may contribute. Make checks payable to order of the Treasurer.

The public is invited to attend all regular meetings.

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